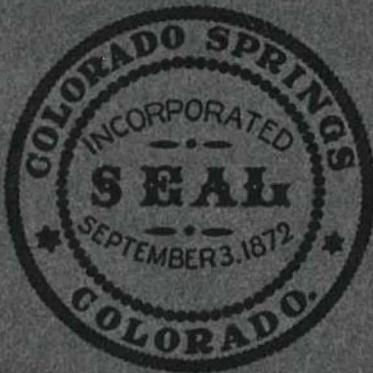
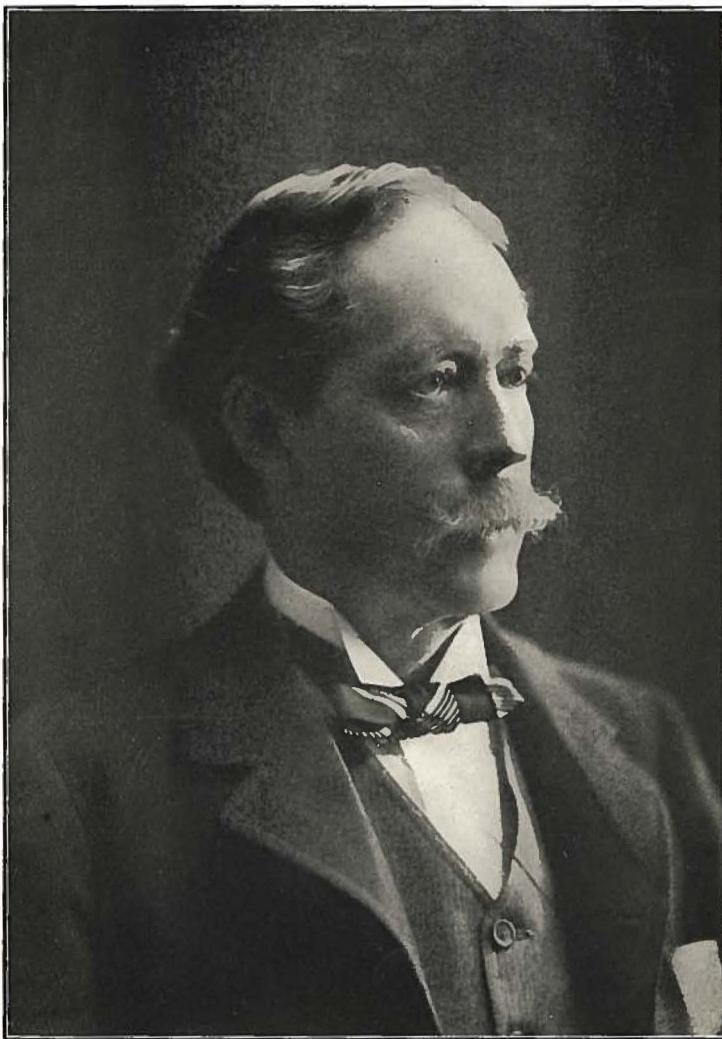


314

City of 314
Colorado Springs
Annual Reports
and
Financial
Statements



1901-2



**GEN. WM. J. PALMER,
FOUNDER OF COLORADO SPRINGS.**

CITY OF
COLORADO SPRINGS.

TOWN INCORPORATION,
CITY ORGANIZATION AND REORGANIZATION
ALSO
CLASSIFICATION AS
CITY OF THE FIRST CLASS.

OFFICERS FROM TIME OF INCORPORATION.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS 1902.

THE IDEAL CITY,
BY MAYOR J. R. ROBINSON.

ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TO THE CITY COUNCIL

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR MARCH 1st, 1901, TO MARCH 1st, 1902,
AND THE FOUR MONTHS MARCH 1st TO JULY 1st, 1902.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

EDITED AND ARRANGED BY
I. S. HARRIS, CITY AUDITOR.

1901-2.



WILLIAM B. YOUNG, President of the First Board of
Trustees 1872.



WILLIAM WAGNER,
First Mayor of Colorado Springs, 1876, 1877.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

It is the hope of the editor of this book that its arrangement will be found so convenient and systematic that there will be little need of referring to an Index; but one as condensed as possible, however, is here given.

Running heads at the top of each page and foot-lines beneath the photogravures are intended to guide the reader instantly to the information required.

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LETTER TO CITY OFFICIALS.

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

—CITY HALL.—

Dear Sir:--

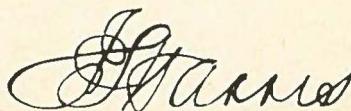
September 5th, 1902.

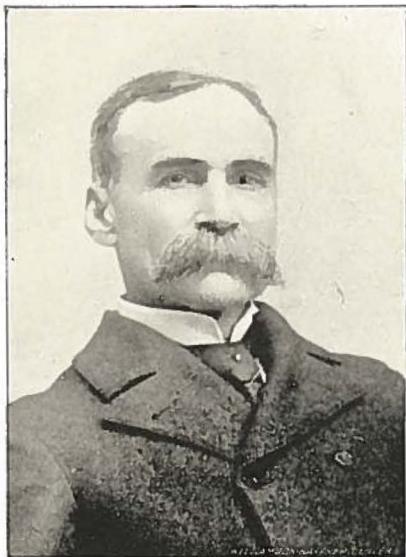
The City Council has authorized the compilation and publication of an Annual Report of Municipal affairs, which is about ready for the printer. This being the first book of the kind published by the City of Colorado Springs, it will be of a Historical nature as well as Statistical and Financial.

Sufficient number of copies will be printed for general distribution, and in order to give former City Officials as well as the present Officials, the representation to which they are entitled, the privilege of inserting your photograph is heartily extended.

Please advise by return mail if you desire to take advantage of this request, and kindly forward to The City of Colorado Springs a "CUT" of your photograph at your earliest convenience.

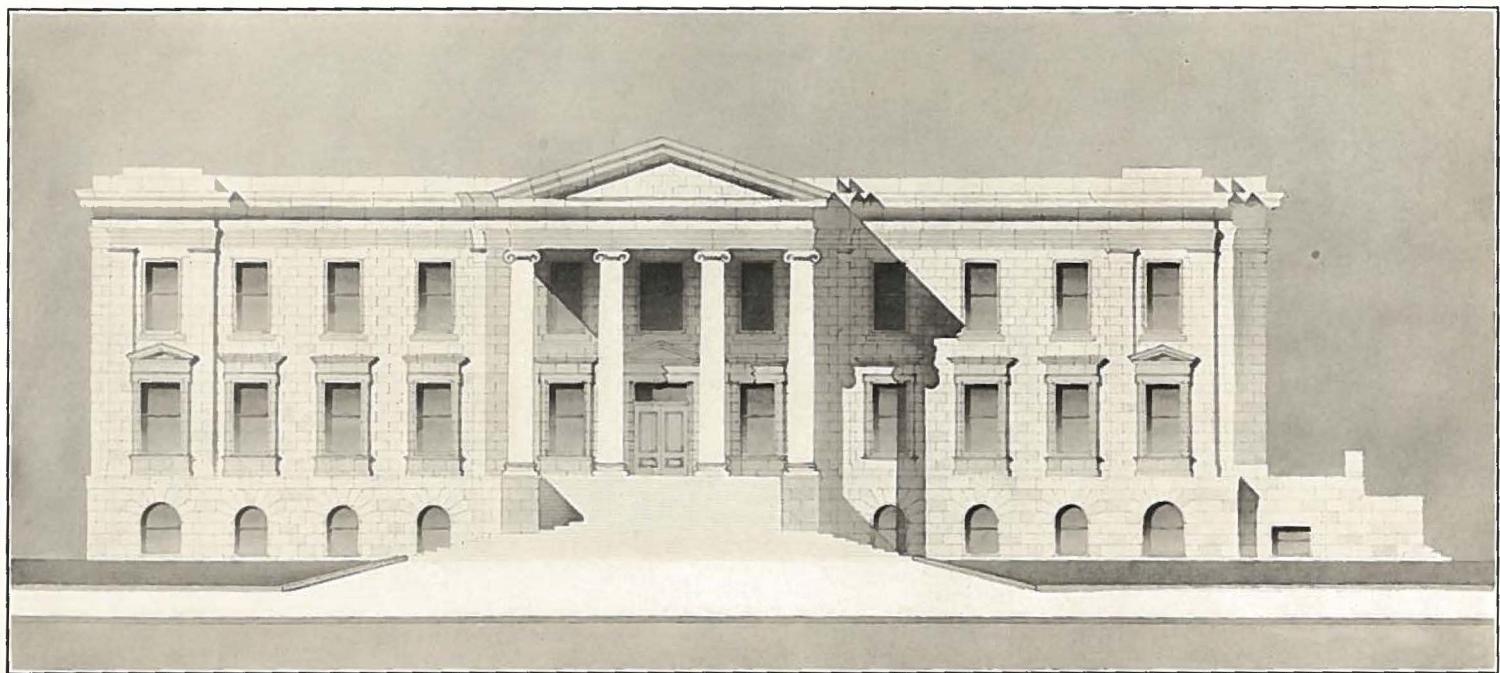
Yours truly,


J. G. Barnes
City Auditor.



IRVING HOWBERT.

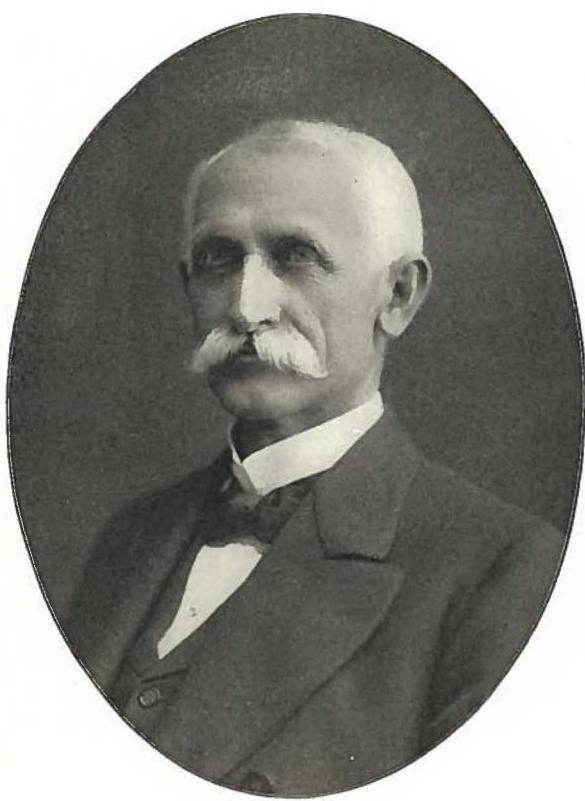
Prominent as a member of various important citizens' water committees appointed to consult and co-operate with the City Council.



NEW CITY HALL.

(3) (4) (5)

(6) (7) (8)



WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON.

Who donated to the City of Colorado Springs real estate valued at \$20,000 to be added to the new City Hall site; and who also donated to the Federal Government \$35,000, being one-half of the value of the ground for a Government Building site in the City of Colorado Springs.



DAVID McSHANE.

As Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners 1872,
appointed the first Board of Trustees of the Town of Colorado
Springs.

Built the first sewer in Colorado Springs, also McShane's
Ditch, Lake Moraine and Prospect Lake.

CLASSIFICATION, CITY OF THE FIRST CLASS.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE. }

DENVER, COLORADO, February 16th, 1901.

I, David A. Mills, Secretary of State of the State of Colorado, do hereby certify that heretofore, to-wit, and on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1901, there was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Colorado, the returns of the Twelfth Census of the United States, showing the number of inhabitants of the City of Colorado Springs, according to said enumeration, to be twenty-one thousand and eighty-five (21,085).

I do further certify that the Governor, Auditor of State and the Secretary of State, met at the Executive Office in the Capitol Building, at Denver, Colorado, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1901, and ascertained that said City of Colorado Springs was entitled to become a city of the First Class;

And I further certify that James B. Orman, Governor of the State of Colorado, did, by Executive Order bearing date of February 8th, A. D. 1901, cause this instrument to be prepared by the Secretary of State pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and did by said Executive Order also direct the publication of the same in some newspaper published in Denver, the State Capitol, and also some newspaper published in the City of Colorado Springs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, David A. Mills, Secretary of State of the State of Colorado, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State.

Done at Denver, Colorado, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

(Signed) DAVID A. MILLS,
Secretary of State.

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

I, I. S. Harris, City Clerk within and for said city, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of statement, to the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs, made by the Governor, Auditor of State and the Secretary of State in the matter of classification of the City of Colorado Springs from a City of the Second Class to a City of the First Class, according to the records on file in the office of the City Clerk.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 18th day of February, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

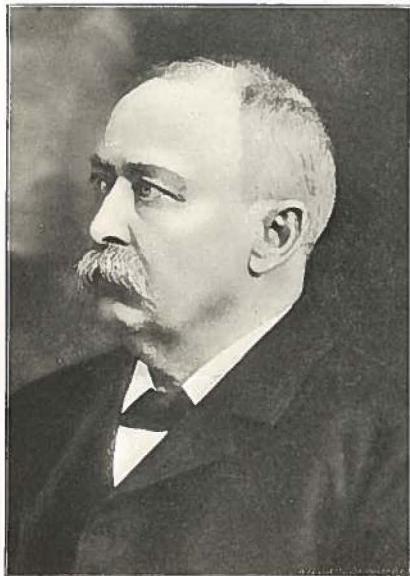
I. S. HARRIS,
City Clerk.

**LIST OF OFFICERS
FROM TIME OF INCORPORATION**

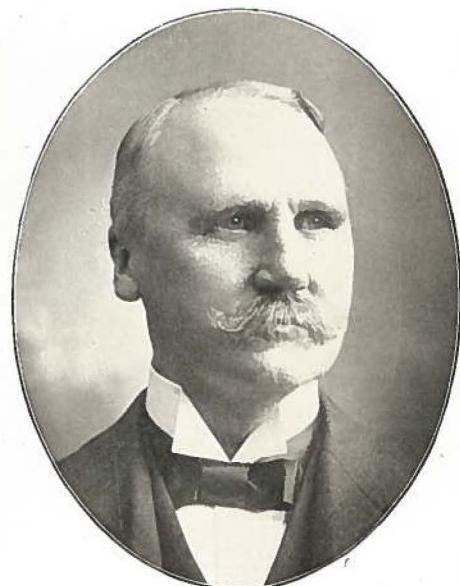


MATT FRANCE, Member of the First
Board of Trustees.

Member Board of Trustees 1872.
President Board of Trustees 1873.
Mayor 1878.
Superintendent Water Works 1879.
Superintendent Water Works and Street Com-
missioner 1881.
Mayor 1879, 1881.



JOHN POTTER.
Member of the First Board of Trustees 1872.

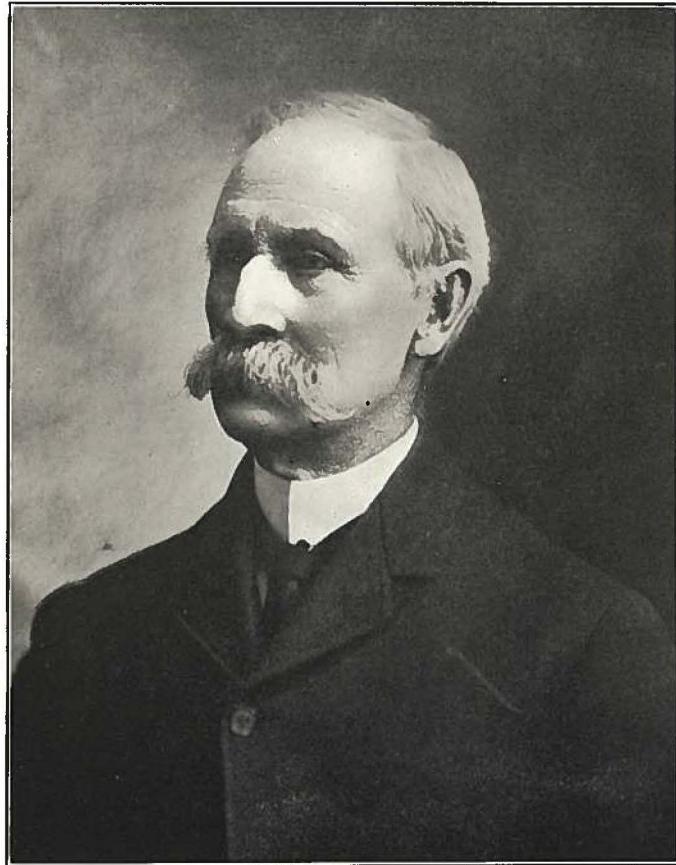


C. H. WHITE.
Member Board of Trustees 1874, 1875.



JAMES T. WILSON.

Member of the Board of Trustees 1873.
President of the Board of Trustees 1874.



MAJOR HENRY McALLISTER.

Member Board of Trustees 1874, 1875.
President Board of Trustees 1875.



JOHN COURTER.

Who donated the Tower on the Old City Hall to the City of Colorado Springs; who also was the life, financially, of the Old Volunteer Fire Department, the Colorado Springs Band and Troop "A" Colorado National Guards.

Member of the "Bucket Brigade" prior to the Old Volunteer Fire Department.

Fire Warden 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

LIST OF OFFICERS

From the Time of Incorporation.

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM B. YOUNG, President.

R. A. CAMERON.

JOHN POTTER.

EDWARD COPLEY.

MATT. FRANCE.

A. H. BARRETT.....	Clerk and Treasurer
S. C. FOOTE.....	Constable
N. W. BACON.....	Street Commissioner

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

TRUSTEES.

MATT. FRANCE, President.

W. H. MACOMBER.

A. H. WEIR.

C. T. BARTON.

JAS. T. WILSON.

A. H. BARRETT.....	Clerk and Treasurer
C. P. DOWNING.....	Constable
R. C. LYON.....	Street Commissioner

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

TRUSTEES.

JAS. T. WILSON, President.

HENRY McALLISTER, Jr.

JAS. H. B. McFERRAN.

C. H. WHITE.

F. H. SUTHERLAND.

T. H. BURNHAM.....	Clerk and Treasurer
DeLOS DURFEE	Constable
W. H. MACOMBER.....	Street Commissioner
GEORGE W. TRIMBLE.....	Assessor

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY McALLISTER, JR., President.

C. H. WHITE.

H. A. TRUE.

G. S. BARNES.

G. H. STEWART.

N. HODGMAN.

L. WHIPPLE.

T. H. BURNHAM.....	Clerk and Treasurer
DeLOS DURFEE.....	Constable
THOMAS HUGHES.....	Street Commissioner
E. J. EATON.....	Assessor

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

MAYOR.

WILLIAM WAGNER.

ALDERMEN.

FIRST WARD.

N. S. CULVER.

SECOND WARD.

J. D. ROGERS.

THIRD WARD.

C. T. BARTON.

FOURTH WARD.

W. B. BROWN.

R. C. LYON.....	Clerk and Treasurer
W. A. WILKES.....	Attorney
E. J. EATON.....	Assessor
FRANK P. LOMBARD.....	Constable
THOMAS HUGHES.....	Street Commissioner

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

MAYOR.

WILLIAM WAGNER.

ALDERMEN.

FIRST WARD.

W. C. BRADBURY.

SECOND WARD.

J. D. ROGERS.

THIRD WARD.

O. T. BARKER.

FOURTH WARD.

L. MORLEY.

F. E. DOW	Clerk and Treasurer
J. C. HELM.....	Attorney
E. J. EATON.....	Assessor
FRANK P. LOMBARD.....	Constable
J. Q. A. LEWIS.....	Street Commissioner

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

MAYOR.

MATT. FRANCE.

ALDERMEN.

FIRST WARD.

GILES CRISSEY.

SECOND WARD.

MATHEW KENNEDY.

THIRD WARD.

J. H. WOODGATE.

FOURTH WARD.

CHARLES WALKER.

F. E. DOW.....	Clerk and Treasurer
J. C. HELM.....	Attorney
W. A. SMITH.....	Police Magistrate
L. C. DANA.....	Marshal
S. J. CARITHERS.....	Street Commissioner

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

MAYOR.

MATT. FRANCE.

ALDERMEN.

R. C. LYON.	FIRST WARD.	J. F. HUMPHREY.
MATHEW KENNEDY.	SECOND WARD.	J. D. ROGERS.
B. F. CROWELL.	THIRD WARD.	L. E. SHERMAN.
JOHN LENNOX.	FOURTH WARD.	D. W. ROBBINS.
MATT. FRANCE.....		Superintendent of Water Works
F. E. DOW.....		Treasurer
A. DANFORD.....		Attorney
G. H. STEWART.....		Police Magistrate
JOHN BEALL.....		Marshal

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

MAYOR.

JOHN H. BACON.

ALDERMEN.

E. W. GIDDINGS.	FIRST WARD.	J. F. HUMPHREY.
AINSWORTH BROWN.	SECOND WARD.	J. D. ROGERS.
T. E. JOHNSON.	THIRD WARD.	B. F. CROWELL.
CHARLES WALKER.	FOURTH WARD.	JOHN LENNOX.
WM. STARK.....		Treasurer
A. A. McGOVNEY.....		Clerk
JOHN CAMPBELL.....		Attorney
GEO. H. STEWART.....		Police Magistrate
JOHN BEALL.....		Marshal
DOUGLAS ELY.....		Superintendent Water Works
E. L. MARTIN.....		Street Commissioner

FOR THE YEAR 1881.**MAYOR.**

MATT. FRANCE.

ALDERMEN.

H. A. WILSON.	FIRST WARD.	E. W. GIDDINGS.
AINSWORTH BROWN.	SECOND WARD.	J. E. WHEELER.
T. E. JOHNSON.	THIRD WARD.	C. E. NOBLE.
CHARLES WALKER.	FOURTH WARD.	JOHN A. HIMEBAUGH.
WILLIAM STARK.....		Treasurer
A. A. McGOVNEY.....		Clerk
JOHN CAMPBELL.....		Attorney
JOHN BEALL.....		Marshal
MATT. FRANCE.....	Supt. Water Works and Street Commissioner	
JOHN PIXLEY.....		Chief of Fire Department

FOR THE YEAR 1882.**MAYOR.**

D. W. ROBBINS.

ALDERMEN.

H. A. WILSON.	FIRST WARD.	L. D. COOMBS.
J. E. WHEELER.	SECOND WARD.	AINSWORTH BROWN.
B. F. CROWELL.	THIRD WARD.	R. W. ANDERSON.
JOHN A. HIMEBAUGH.	FOURTH WARD.	A. J. DOWNING.
JOHN J. HOOKER.....		Treasurer
H. C. McCREERY.....		Clerk
JOHN CAMPBELL.....		Attorney
JOHN PIXLEY.....		Police Magistrate
JOHN BEALL.....		Marshal
MORT. PARSONS.....		Superintendent of Water Works
T. W. HULL.....		Street Commissioner
JOHN PIXLEY.....		Chief of Fire Department

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

MAYOR.

J. F. HUMPHREY.

ALDERMEN.

JUDSON BENT.	FIRST WARD.	W. H. ROBY.
AINSWORTH BROWN.	SECOND WARD.	THOS. C. PARRISH.
R. W. ANDERSON.	THIRD WARD.	J. P. RALSTON.
ALVARO HEMENWAY.	FOURTH WARD.	THOS. JONES.
D. J. MARTIN.....		Treasurer
H. C. McCREERY.....		Clerk
INTHUS BENTLEY.....		Attorney
JOHN PIXLEY.....		Police Magistrate
JOHN BEALL.....		Marshal
S. J. CARITHERS.....		Superintendent of Water Works
T. W. HULL.....		Street Commissioner
JOHN PIXLEY.....		Chief of Fire Department

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

MAYOR.

J. F. HUMPHREY.

ALDERMEN.

JUDSON BENT.	FIRST WARD.	THOS. JONES.
WM. M. STRICKLER.	SECOND WARD.	THOS. HUGHES.
J. P. RALSTON.	THIRD WARD.	L. B. FARRAR.
ALVARO HEMENWAY.	FOURTH WARD.	A. G. DRAPER.
D. J. MARTIN.....		Treasurer
H. C. McCREERY.....		Clerk
INTHUS BENTLEY.....		Attorney
A. E. HART.....		Marshal
S. J. CARITHERS.....		Superintendent of Water Works
GEO. O. NEVINS.....		Street Commissioner
H. T. O'BRIEN.....		Chief of Fire Department

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

MAYOR.

G. S. BARNES.

ALDERMEN.

C. E. EDWARDS.	FIRST WARD.	W. F. WILDER.
WM. M. STRICKLER.	SECOND WARD.	THOS. HUGHES.
L. B. FARRAR.	THIRD WARD.	L. C. SKINNER.
ALVARO HEMENWAY.	FOURTH WARD.	JOHN A. HIMEBAUGH.
D. J. MARTIN.....		Treasurer
H. C. McCREERY.....		Clerk
E. G. HOOKE.....		Attorney
WM. SAXTON.....		Marshal
ED. FROST.....		Superintendent of Water Works
C. J. WRIGHT.....		Street Commissioner
J. W. D. STOVELL.....		Chief of Fire Department
J. B. SEVERY.....		Police Magistrate
H. I. REID.....		City Engineer
E. C. KIMBALL.....		City Physician

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

MAYOR.

F. E. DOW.

ALDERMEN.

W. F. WILDER.	FIRST WARD.	J. W. STILLMAN.
THOS. HUGHES.	SECOND WARD.	A. L. LAWTON.
L. C. SKINNER.	THIRD WARD.	I. BENTLEY.
ALVARO HEMENWAY.	FOURTH WARD.	JOHN A. HIMEBAUGH.
D. B. FAIRLEY.....		Treasurer
H. C. McCREERY.....		Clerk
T. A. McMORRIS.....		Attorney
J. B. SEVERY.....		Police Magistrate
WM. SAXTON.....		Marshal
ED. FROST.....		Superintendent of Water Works
MICHAEL BURKE.....		Superintendent of Irrigation
C. J. WRIGHT*.....		Street Commissioner
J. W. D. STOVELL.....		Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....		City Engineer
E. C. KIMBALL.....		City Physician

* Resigned in August.

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

MAYOR.

F. E. DOW.

ALDERMEN.

W. F. WILDER.*	FIRST WARD.	J. W. STILLMAN.
A. L. LAWTON.	SECOND WARD.	C. CALLAWAY.
I. BENTLEY.	THIRD WARD.	L. C. SKINNER.
A. HEMENWAY.	FOURTH WARD.	JOHN A. HIMEBAUGH.
D. B. FAIRLEY.....		Treasurer
H. C. McCREERY.....		Clerk
T. A. McMORRIS.....		Attorney
THOS. SHIDELER.....		Police Magistrate
WM. SAXTON.....		Marshal
ED. FROST.....		Superintendent of Water Works
MICHAEL BURKE.....		Superintendent of Irrigation
J. W. CLARK.....		Street Commissioner
C. B. FERRIN.....		Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....		City Engineer
E. C. KIMBALL.....		City Physician

* Resigned.

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

MAYOR.

WM. M. STRICKLER.

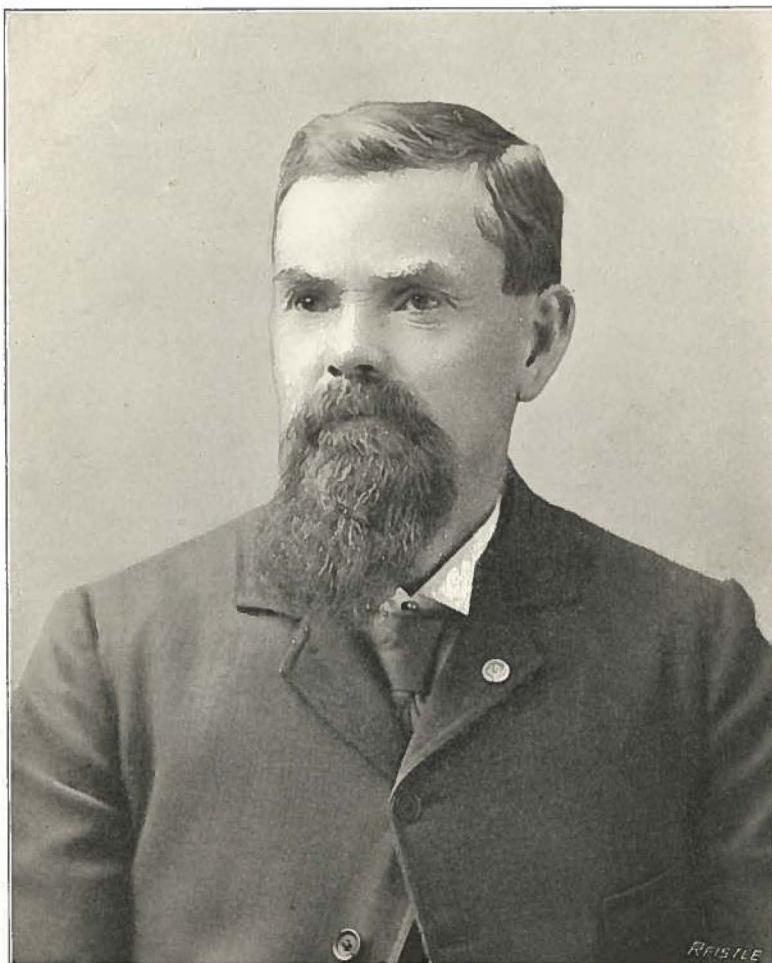
ALDERMEN.

C. E. STUBBS.	FIRST WARD.	JOHN LENNOX.
A. L. LAWTON.	SECOND WARD.	C. CALLAWAY.
L. C. SKINNER.	THIRD WARD.	E. C. BARTLETT.
JOHN A. HIMEBAUGH.	FOURTH WARD.	H. H. STEVENS.
D. B. FAIRLEY.....		Treasurer
H. C. McCREERY.....		Clerk
A. E. PATTISON.....		Attorney
L. C. DANA.....		Marshal
ED. FROST.....		Superintendent of Water Works
MICHAEL BURKE.....		Superintendent of Irrigation
J. W. CLARK.....		Street Commissioner
A. G. DRAPER.....		Chief of Fire Department
THOS. SHIDELER.....		Police Magistrate
H. I. REID.....		City Engineer
E. C. KIMBALL.....		City Physician

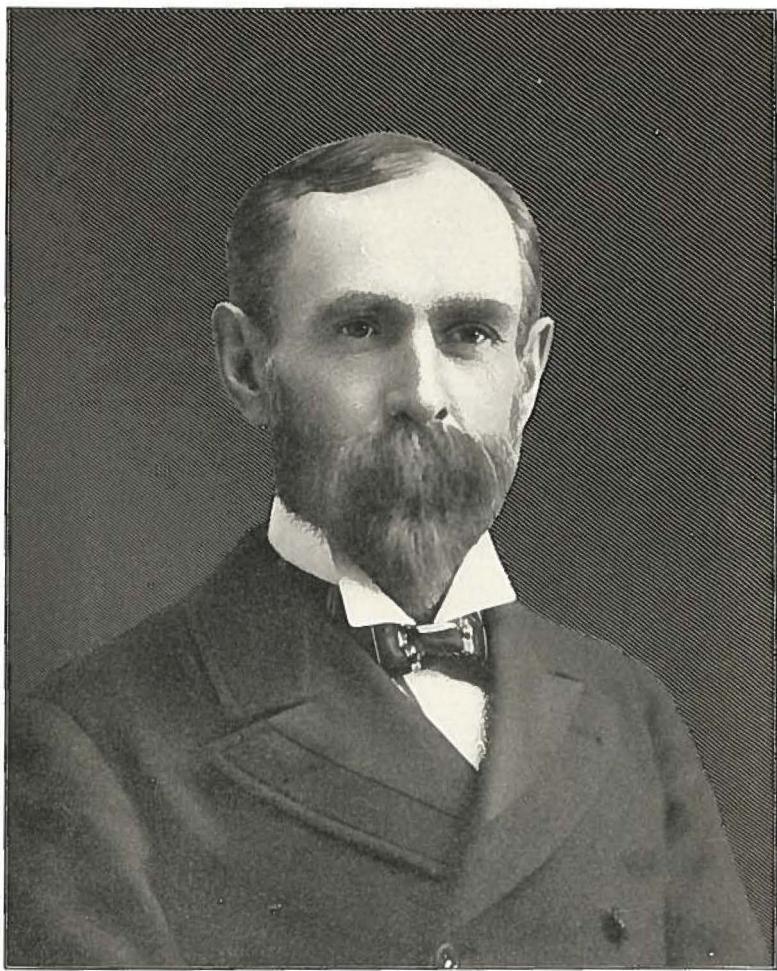


JOHN H. BACON.

Mayor 1880.

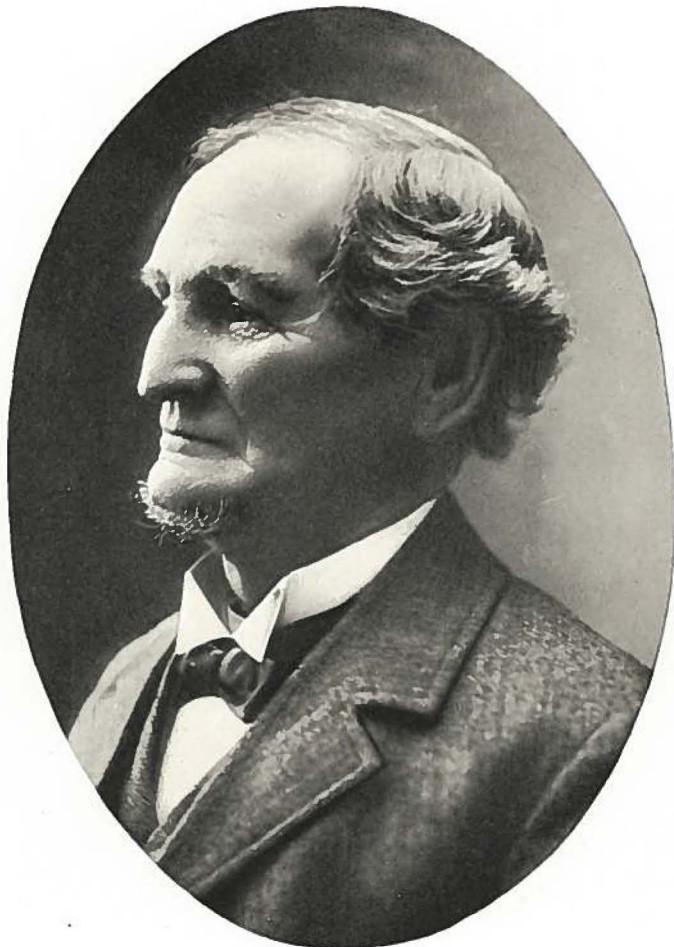


D. W. ROBBINS.
Alderman 1879, 1891, 1892.
Mayor 1882.



J. F. HUMPHREY.

Member of Finance and Water Works Committees 1879, 1880.
Mayor 1883, 1884.



G. S. BARNES.

Member Board of Trustees 1875.

Mayor 1885.

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

MAYOR.

J. W. STILLMAN.

ALDERMEN.

C. E. STUBBS.	FIRST WARD.	A. M. RIPLEY.
A. L. LAWTON.	SECOND WARD.	J. P. BARNES.
E. C. BARTLETT.	THIRD WARD.	C. L. GILLINGHAM.
IRA G. SPRAGUE.	FOURTH WARD.	W. R. BARNES.
W. H. HOAGLAND.....		Treasurer
H. C. McCREERY.....		Clerk
J. DEWITT PELETZ.....		Attorney
O. S. BATTEY*		Police Magistrate
S. H. KINSLEY†.....		Police Magistrate
JOHN SIMMONDS.....		Marshal
L. C. DANA‡.....		Marshal
ED. FROST.....		Superintendent of Water Works
CHAS. EDWARDS.....		Superintendent of Irrigation
J. W. CLARK.....		Street Commissioner
C. B. FERRIN.....		Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....		City Engineer
E. C. KIMBALL.....		City Physician

*Died October 4. †Appointed October 8. ‡Appointed November 11.

FOR THE YEAR 1890.

MAYOR.

J. W. STILLMAN.

ALDERMEN.

A. M. RIPLEY.	FIRST WARD.	H. C. McCREERY.
J. P. BARNES.	SECOND WARD.	W. R. ROBY.
C. L. GILLINGHAM.	THIRD WARD.	E. C. BARTLETT.
IRA G. SPRAGUE.	FOURTH WARD.	F. L. ROUSE.
F. F. RUDY.	FIFTH WARD.	J. A. LEECH.
W. H. HOAGLAND.....		Treasurer
A. H. CORMAN.....		Clerk
T. A. McMORRIS.....		Attorney

S. H. KINSLEY.....	Police Magistrate
L. C. DANA.....	Marshal
E. W. FROST.....	Superintendent of Water Works
J. W. CLARK.....	Street Commissioner
G. ALSBURY.....	Superintendent of Irrigation
W. H. D. MERRILL.....	Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....	City Engineer
F. A. MANGOLD.....	Superintendent of Sewers and Plumbing
E. C. KIMBALL.....	City Physician

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

MAYOR.

IRA G. SPRAGUE.

ALDERMEN.

E. W. DAVIS.....	FIRST WARD.	S. J. DUNBAR.....
R. B. HOSICK.....	SECOND WARD.	W. R. ROBY.....
E. C. BARTLETT.....	THIRD WARD.	B. A. P. EATON.....
F. L. ROUSE.....	FOURTH WARD.	FRANK FINEGAN.....
J. A. LEECH.....	FIFTH WARD.	D. W. ROBBINS.....

W. H. HOAGLAND.....	Treasurer
A. H. CORMAN.....	Clerk
T. A. McMORRIS.....	Attorney
S. H. KINSLEY.....	Police Magistrate
L. C. DANA.....	Marshal
E. W. FROST.....	Superintendent of Water Works
J. W. CLARK.....	Street Commissioner
JAMES DOYLE.....	Superintendent of Irrigation
W. H. D. MERRILL.....	Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....	City Engineer
F. A. MANGOLD.....	Superintendent of Sewers and Plumbing
E. C. KIMBALL.....	City Physician

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

MAYOR.

IRA G. SPRAGUE.

ALDERMEN.

E. W. DAVIS.	FIRST WARD.	S. J. DUNBAR.
R. B. HOSICK.	SECOND WARD.	C. C. HOYT.
B. A. P. EATON.	THIRD WARD.	C. L. GILLINGHAM.
FRANK FINEGAN.	FOURTH WARD.	R. B. TAYLOR.
• D. W. ROBBINS.	FIFTH WARD.	J. A. LEECH.
W. H. HOAGLAND.....		Treasurer
A. H. CORMAN*.....		Clerk
H. M. HARRIOTT*.....		Clerk
I. S. HARRIS.....		Clerk
T. A. McMORRIS.....		Attorney
S. H. KINSLEY.....		Police Magistrate
L. C. DANA.....		Marshal
E. W. FROST.....		Superintendent of Water Works
CHAS. EDWARDS.....		Street Commissioner
C. W. MCCOY.....		Superintendent of Irrigation
W. H. D. MERRILL.....		Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....		City Engineer
G. F. GREEN.....		Superintendent of Sewers and Plumbing
E. C. KIMBALL.....		City Physician

* Resigned.

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

MAYOR.

WM. M. STRICKLER.

ALDERMEN.

S. J. DUNBAR.	FIRST WARD.	JOHN R. ROBINSON.
C. C. HOYT.	SECOND WARD.	EDWIN S. BUMSTEAD.
C. L. GILLINGHAM.	THIRD WARD.	WM. H. LLOYD.
R. B. TAYLOR.	FOURTH WARD.	FRANK FINEGAN.
J. A. LEECH.	FIFTH WARD.	THOS. W. HUFFMAN.
MOSES T. HALE.....		Treasurer
C. E. SMITH.....		Clerk

T. A. McMORRIS.....	Attorney
CHAS. ADAMS.....	Police Magistrate
L. C. DANA.....	Marshal
E. W. FROST.....	Superintendent of Water Works
CHAS. EDWARDS.....	Street Commissioner
NELS JOHNSON.....	Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....	City Engineer
GEO. I. KELLEY.....	Superintendent of Sewers and Plumbing
W. A. CAMPBELL.....	City Physician

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

MAYOR.

WM. M. STRICKLER.

ALDERMEN.

J. R. ROBINSON.	FIRST WARD.	S. J. DUNBAR.
E. S. BUMSTEAD.	SECOND WARD.	THOS. HUGHES.
W. H. LLOYD.	THIRD WARD.	J. C. PLUMB.
FRANK FINEGAN.	FOURTH WARD.	WESLEY NETHERS.
T. M. HUFFMAN.	FIFTH WARD.	J. A. LEECH.
MOSES T. HALE.....		Treasurer
C. E. SMITH.....		Clerk
S. H. KINSLEY*		Attorney
J. K. GOUDY.....		Attorney
GEO. F. OWEN.....		Police Magistrate
L. C. DANA.....		Marshal
E. W. FROST.....		Superintendent of Water Works
O. R. DUNNINGTON.....		Street Commissioner
J. G. JOHNSON.....		Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....		City Engineer
R. G. KIMBALL.....		Superintendent of Sewers and Plumbing
W. A. CAMPBELL.....		City Physician

* Resigned.

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

MAYOR.

J. C. PLUMB.

ALDERMEN.

E. BARNETT.	FIRST WARD.	S. J. DUNBAR.
THOS. HUGHES.	SECOND WARD.	R. H. WOODLAND.
W. R. BARNES.	THIRD WARD.	G. B. BISH.
WESLEY NETHERS.	FOURTH WARD.	GEO. F. GREEN.
J. A. LEECH.	FIFTH WARD.	H. A. WATTSON.

MOSES T. HALE.....	Treasurer
C. E. SMITH.....	Clerk
J. K. GOUDY.....	Attorney
GEO. F. OWEN.....	Police Magistrate
L. C. DANA.....	Marshal
E. W. FROST.....	Superintendent of Water Works
O. R. DUNNINGTON.....	Street Commissioner
E. E. BATY.....	Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....	City Engineer
R. G. KIMBALL.....	Superintendent of Sewers and Plumbing
B. B. GROVER.....	City Physician

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

MAYOR.

J. C. PLUMB.

ALDERMEN.

E. BARNETT.	FIRST WARD.	W. H. McINTYRE.
R. H. WOODLAND.	SECOND WARD.	H. C. McCREERY.
G. B. BISH.	THIRD WARD.	J. C. ST. JOHN.
GEO. F. GREEN.	FOURTH WARD.	F. S. MACJOHNSTONE.
H. A. WATTSON.	FIFTH WARD.	J. A. LEECH.
MOSES T. HALE.....	Treasurer	
C. E. SMITH.....	Clerk	

J. K. GOUDY.....	Attorney
GEO. F. OWEN.....	Police Magistrate
L. C. DANA.....	Marshal
E. W. FROST.....	Superintendent of Water Works
O. R. DUNNINGTON.....	Street Commissioner
E. E. BATY.....	Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....	City Engineer
R. G. KIMBALL.....	Superintendent of Sewers and Plumbing
B. B. GROVER.....	City Physician

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

MAYOR.

M. B. IRVINE.

ALDERMEN.

WALTER C. FROST.	FIRST WARD.	W. H. McINTYRE.
R. H. WOODLAND.	SECOND WARD.	V. E. ROUSE.
DELOS POWELL.	THIRD WARD.	J. C. ST. JOHN.
W. C. JONES.	FOURTH WARD.	F. S. MACJOHNSTONE.
R. H. ASHWORTH.	FIFTH WARD.	J. A. LEECH.
MOSES T. HALE.....		Treasurer
C. E. SMITH.....		Clerk
J. K. GOUDY.....		Attorney
GEO. F. OWEN.....		Police Magistrate
J. W. GATHRIGHT.....		Marshal
E. W. FROST.....		Superintendent Water Works
O. R. DUNNINGTON.....		Street Commissioner
E. E. BATY.....		Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....		City Engineer
R. G. KIMBALL.....		Superintendent Sewers and Plumbing
B. B. GROVER.....		City Physician

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

MAYOR.

M. B. IRVINE.

ALDERMEN.

WALTER C. FROST.	FIRST WARD.	W. H. McINTYRE.
R. H. WOODLAND.	SECOND WARD.	V. E. ROUSE.
DELOS POWELL.	THIRD WARD.	J. C. ST. JONN.
WM. BANNING.	FOURTH WARD.	W. C. JONES.
W. G. RICE.	FIFTH WARD.	R. H. ASHWORTH.

MOSES T. HALE.....	Treasurer
I. S. HARRIS.....	Clerk
W. S. MORRIS.....	City Attorney
GEO. F. OWEN.....	Police Magistrate
J. W. GATHRIGHT.....	Marshal
J. A. HOPKINS.....	Superintendent Water Works
W. H. FAIRALL.....	Street Commissioner
E. E. BATY.....	Chief of Fire Department
E. A. SAWYER.....	City Engineer
CHAS. P. QUINLIN.....	Superintendent Sewers and Plumbing
R. K. HUTCHINGS.....	City Physician

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

MAYOR.

J. R. ROBINSON.

ALDERMEN.

E. W. GLIDDINGS.	FIRST WARD.	W. H. McINTYRE.
R. H. WOODLAND.	SECOND WARD.	V. E. ROUSE.
GEORGE H. SINTON.	THIRD WARD.	J. C. ST. JOHN.
WM. BANNING.	FOURTH WARD.	E. D. SOMMERS.
W. G. RICE.	FIFTH WARD.	HENRY A. WATTSON.
MOSES T. HALE.....		Treasurer
I. S. HARRIS.....		Clerk

W. S. MORRIS.....	City Attorney
GEO. F. OWEN.....	Police Magistrate
J. W. GATHRIGHT.....	Marshal
E. W. FROST.....	Superintendent Water Works
W. H. FAIRALL.....	Street Commissioner
E. E. BATY.....	Chief of Fire Department
E. A. SAWYER.....	City Engineer
CHAS. P. QUINLIN.....	Superintendent Sewers and Plumbing
B. B. GROVER.....	City Physician

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

MAYOR.

J. R. ROBINSON.

ALDERMEN.

E. R. CLARK. FIRST WARD. W. H. McINTYRE.

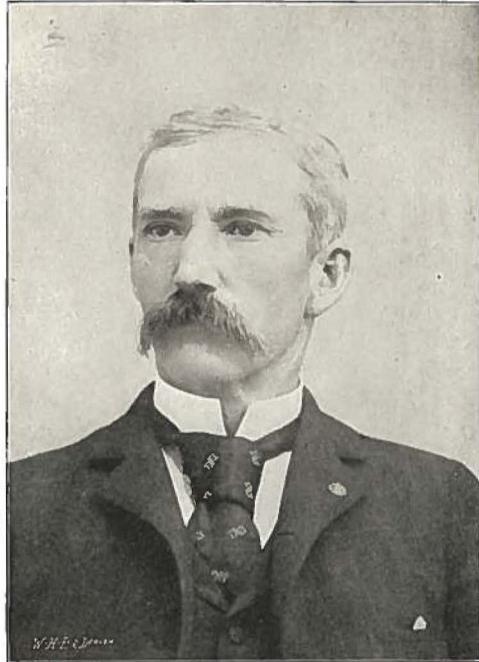
FRANCIS CAPELL. SECOND WARD. H. S. HAWKS.

GEO. H. SINTON. THIRD WARD. J. C. ST. JOHN.

E. D. SOMMERS. FOURTH WARD. WM. BANNING.

H. A. WATTSON. FIFTH WARD. J. H. MADDEN.

MOSES T. HALE.....	Treasurer
I. S. HARRIS.....	Clerk
W. S. MORRIS.....	City Attorney
GEO. F. OWEN.....	Police Magistrate
JOHN O. HENRY.....	Marshal
J. A. HOPKINS.....	Superintendent Water Works
W. H. FAIRALL.....	Street Commissioner
CHAS. PEARSON.....	Chief of Fire Department
H. I. REID.....	City Engineer
WM. N. FRIEND.....	Superintendent Sewers and Plumbing
R. K. HUTCHINGS.....	City Physician

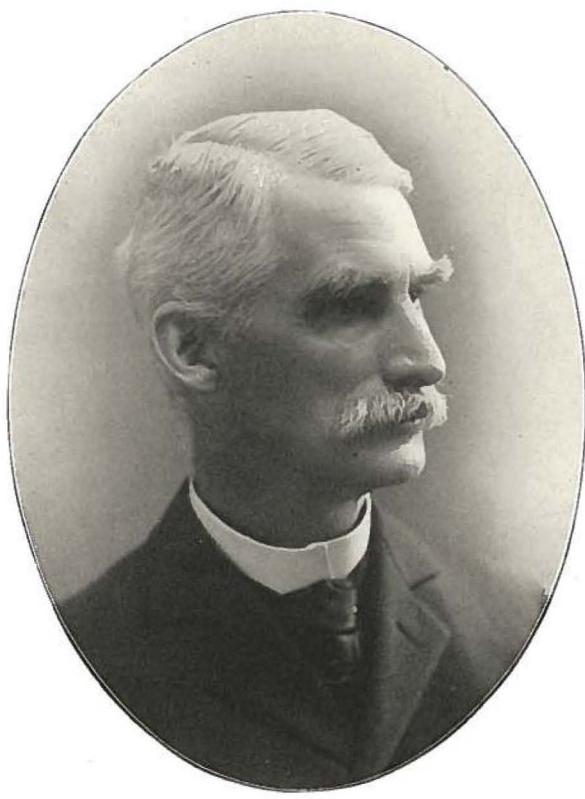


F. E. DOW.
Clerk and Treasurer 1877, 1878, 1879.
Mayor 1886, 1887.



WM. M. STRICKLER.

Chairman of the Finance Committee 1884, 1885.
President of the City Council 1885.
Mayor 1888, 1893, 1894.



J. W. STILLMAN.
President of the City Council 1886, 1887.
Mayor 1889, 1890.



IRA G. SPRAGUE.

Alderman 1889, 1890.

Mayor 1891, 1892.

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

MAYOR.

J. R. ROBINSON.

ALDERMEN.

E. R. CLARK.	FIRST WARD.	W. H. McINTYRE.
FRANCIS CAPELL.	SECOND WARD.	H. S. HAWKS.
ALBERT L. PATTON.	THIRD WARD.	J. C. ST. JOHN.
WM. BANNING.	FOURTH WARD.	W. C. STARK.
R. H. ASHWORTH.	FIFTH WARD.	J. H. MADDEN.
J. W. SHEAFOR.....		City Attorney
I. S. HARRIS.....		City Auditor
K. M. MACMILLAN.....		City Clerk
E. C. DAVIS.....		Acting City Treasurer
E. W. CASE.....		City Engineer
P. O. HANFORD.....		Health Commissioner
E. C. DAVIS.....		Water Commissioner
J. A. HOPKINS.....		Water Superintendent
E. G. CORAY.....		Building Inspector
T. F. THOMAS.....		Street Commissioner
VINCENT KING.....		Chief of Police
W. L. BOATRIGHT.....		Police Magistrate
E. E. BATY.....		Chief Fire Department
WILLIAM FRIEND.....		Plumbing Inspector
R. H. CUSTER.....		Market Master
DeLOS POWELL.....		Sexton
G. H. B. HALL.....		Storekeeper

CITY GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS

...1902...

Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum

CITY GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS

... 1902 ...

MAYOR.

J. R. ROBINSON.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

E. R. CLARK.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 1902.

E. R. CLARK.....	Ward One
W. H. McINTYRE.....	Ward Two
FRANCIS CAPELL.....	Ward Three
A. L. PATTON.....	Ward Four
J. C. ST. JOHN.....	Ward Five
W. M. BANNING.....	Ward Six
W. C. STARK.....	Ward Seven
R. H. ASHWORTH.....	Ward Eight

Clerk of Board of Aldermen.

K. M. MACMILLAN.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL, 1902.

Finance—Aldermen Clark, Stark and Capell.

Water—Aldermen St. John, Clark and McIntyre.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Aldermen McIntyre, Capell and St. John.

Street—Aldermen Capell, Banning and McIntyre.

Fire—Aldermen Stark, Patton and Banning.

Police—Aldermen Banning, Patton and Ashworth.

Sewers and Ordinance—Aldermen Ashworth, Stark and Clark.

Cemetery and Printing—Aldermen Patton, Ashworth and St. John.

HEALTH COMMISSION.

JNO. R. ROBINSON, M. D.	.....	Mayor
W. C. STARK	.....	Councilman
PETER OLIVER HANFORD, M. D.	.....	Executive Officer
K. M. MACMILLAN	.....	Clerk of Commission

LEGAL, CLERICAL AND FINANCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

J. W. SHEAFOR	.....	City Attorney
I. S. HARRIS	.....	City Auditor
K. M. MACMILLAN	.....	City Clerk
J. A. VOORHEES	.....	City Treasurer
E. H. BRENNAN	.....	Assistant to Clerk and Treasurer
G. H. B. HALL	.....	City Storekeeper
MRS. E. V. HITE	.....	Official Stenographer

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

E. W. CASE	.....	City Engineer
WILL D. WALTMAN	.....	Assistant Engineer
J. H. KNAPP	.....	Chief Draughtsman
W. M. FULLER	.....	Assistant Draughtsman
MISS D. H. WALTMAN	.....	Stenographer
C. B. CASE	.....	Transitman
W. T. EDDY	.....	"
E. L. BRIGGS	.....	"
H. A. GAINES	.....	Levelman
G. F. CASE	.....	"
C. O. FORD	.....	Chainman
R. C. ASHWORTH	.....	"
ROBERT MILLER	.....	"
W. L. MORGAN	.....	"
R. L. VEST	.....	"
HENRY E. KING	.....	"

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

PETER OLIVER HANFORD, A. B., M. D.	.....	Health Commissioner
CHAS. P. QUINLIN	....	Superintendent of Sewers, Plumbing Inspector
ROLLO H. CUSTER	.....	Market Master, Sealer of Weights and Measures
FRANK H. MARTIN, A. B., M. D., PH. C.	.....	Chemist and Bacteriologist
EVERETT W. RYER	.....	Sanitary Inspector
J. RANDOLPH COFFMAN	.....	" "
JOHN E. SCOFIELD	.....	Special Officer
HARRY L. RICHARDSON, M. D.	.....	Physician in charge of Isolation Hosp.
JOSEPH EDWARDS	.....	Sewer Patrolman

WATER DEPARTMENT.

E. C. DAVIS.....	Water Commissioner
W. S. HUGHES.....	Assistant to Water Commissioner
J. A. HOPKINS.....	Superintendent
A. O. TAYLOR.....	Foreman
JOSEPH SYKES.....	Assistant to Superintendent
THOS. RICE.....	Assistant at Lake Moraine
GEO. DELONG.....	Assistant at Strickler Tunnel
H. GARDNER	Assistant at Manitou Settler
C. D. THAYOR.....	Assistant at Bear Creek Settler
THOS. D. GRIFFIN.....	Meter Inspector
GEO. A. WHITENACK.....	Asst. to Supt. (Shuts off and turns on water)
J. R. SNODDY.....	Teamster
J. F. SHELLINGBERGER.....	Tapper
JOHN LAY.....	Irrigation Foreman
JOE BERRY.....	Assistant to " "
ALEX. DUMOND.....	" " "
WM. MARKS.....	" " "
FRED. BRANCHER.....	" " "
JOHN ALSBURY	" " "
JACK MARTIN.....	Care Taker Pike View Reservoir
BARR & SON.....	Care Takers, Head Gate, El Paso Canal

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

E. G. CORAY.....	Building Inspector
B. U. DODSON.....	Care Taker and Officer Cheyenne Park
J. H. ALSBURY.....	Foreman City Parks
D. S. DUFF.....	Janitor City Hall

STREET DEPARTMENT.

W. S. REYNOLDS.....	Street Commissioner
W. T. RODNEY	Foreman
GRANT DARBY.....	Care Taker City Barn
H. C. WILSON.....	Engineer Steam Roller
FLOYD WILSON.....	Pilot Steam Roller
WILLIAM BUTLER.....	Driver Sprinkling Wagon
FRED. TITSWORTH.....	" " "
JOHN LEVERING	" " "
JOHN LUCAS.....	" " "
JAMES DOBBINS.....	" " "

STREET DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.

JOSEPH FINK.....	Driver Sprinkling Wagon
O. PERKINS.....	" " "
J. HIGGINS.....	Motorman Electric Sprinkler
P. GRADY.....	Engineer " "
BEN WALKER.....	Teamster
D. MCNEIL.....	Carpenter
R. S. EPPERSON.....	Street Sweeper
CHAS. NYGRAN.....	Road Repairer
L. A. CONKLIN.....	" "
A. VANDERBERG.....	Street Sweeper
J. P. MURPHY.....	Road Repairer
J. T. BURNS.....	" "
JEROME CHAFFEE.....	" "
HARRY BELL.....	Carpenter
JAMES NILES.....	Road Repairer
J. C. MURPHY.....	" "
H. T. PENNOCK.....	Teamster
J. W. BICKERS.....	" "
J. H. EVANS.....	Road Repairer

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

VINCENT KING.....	Chief.....	Appointed April, 1901
THOS. J. FAIR.....	Captain.....	" Jan., 1898
SHERMAN MCNEW.....	Sergeant.....	" April, 1896
E. C. HAMMOND.....	Police Magistrate....	" Jan., 1902
JOEL ATKINSON.....	Detective.....	" Feb., 1887
J. R. GREGORY.....	"	" June, 1901
HORACE SHELBY.....	Patrolman.....	" April, 1888
D. H. BENNETT.....	"	" " 1899
D. F. GAINES.....	"	" " 1900
W. D. THOMAS.....	"	" " 1900
STEVE ARMSTRONG.....	"	" " 1901
HARVEY GILLINGHAM.....	"	" " 1901
C. A. WILLIAMS.....	"	" " 1901
R. C. HALL.....	"	" " 1901
E. G. NALLEY.....	"	" Jan., 1902
P. J. DONOVAN.....	"	" " 1902
C. N. DRAPER.....	"	" April, 1902
JAS. DAVIS.....	"	" June, 1902



J. C. PLUMB.
Alderman 1894.
Mayor 1895, 1896.



M. B. IRVINE.

Alderman 1895, 1896.
Mayor 1897, 1898.



THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.



CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER—OLD CITY HALL.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.

W. D. SHEMWELL.....	Patrolman.....	Appointed June, 1902
W.M. JAMES	Patrol Driver.....	" April, 1901
C. C. McREYNOLDS.....	" "	" " 1901
C. E. KNAPP	Bankers Police.....	" " 1899
EDW. McCABE	Merchants Police.....	" June, 1902
SAML. MARSHAL	" "	" " 1902
J. E. SCOFIELD	Special Health Officer	" " 1896
A. T. POOLEY.....	Night Watchman	" " 1896
A. H. EVERETT.....	" "	Jan., 1898
THOS. ARMSTRONG.....	" "	April, 1899
WM. MCPECK.....	" "	Oct., 1900
SMITH GEE	Dump Boss.....	" April, 1901
PETER DOWNS.....	Scavenger.....	" " 1887

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

E. E. BATY.....	Chief
B. B. McREYNOLDS.....	Assistant Chief

Hose Company No. 1.

CHAS. L. REASONER.....	Captain
W. C. GRIFFIN.....	Pipeman
F. A. NEFF	"
WM. G. RADTKE.....	Driver

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

WM. F. ESCH.....	Ladderman
H. P. DENNIS.....	"
D. W. DOZIER.....	"
C. W. BRENNICKE.....	Driver

Hose Company No. 2.

A. K. CONACHER	Captain
CHAS. A. LOSEY.....	Lieutenant
E. C. PARSONS.....	Pipeman
A. G. ELSTUN.....	Driver

Steamer No. 1.

SAM'L L. COOK.....	Engineer
GEO. A. MAY.....	Driver
JOHN MCPHERSON.....	Substitute

FIRE DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.*Hose Company No. 3.*

M. C. DONAHUE.....	Captain
JOHN SKINNER.....	Lieutenant
F. G. ARMBRUSTER.....	Pipeman
MARION WILLIS.....	Driver

VOLUNTEER.*Adams Hose Company No. 4.*

GUS FUSSLER.....	Captain
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Sinton Hose Company No. 5.

A. E. BURT.....	Captain
-----------------	---------

Reed Hose Company No. 6.

D. R. BLOOD.....	Captain
------------------	---------

Fire Warden.

JOHN COURTER.

CEMETERY DEPARTMENT.

DELOS POWELL.....	Superintendent
T. P. EVERITT.....	Assistant to Superintendent
J. H. RYAN.....	Assistant to Superintendent

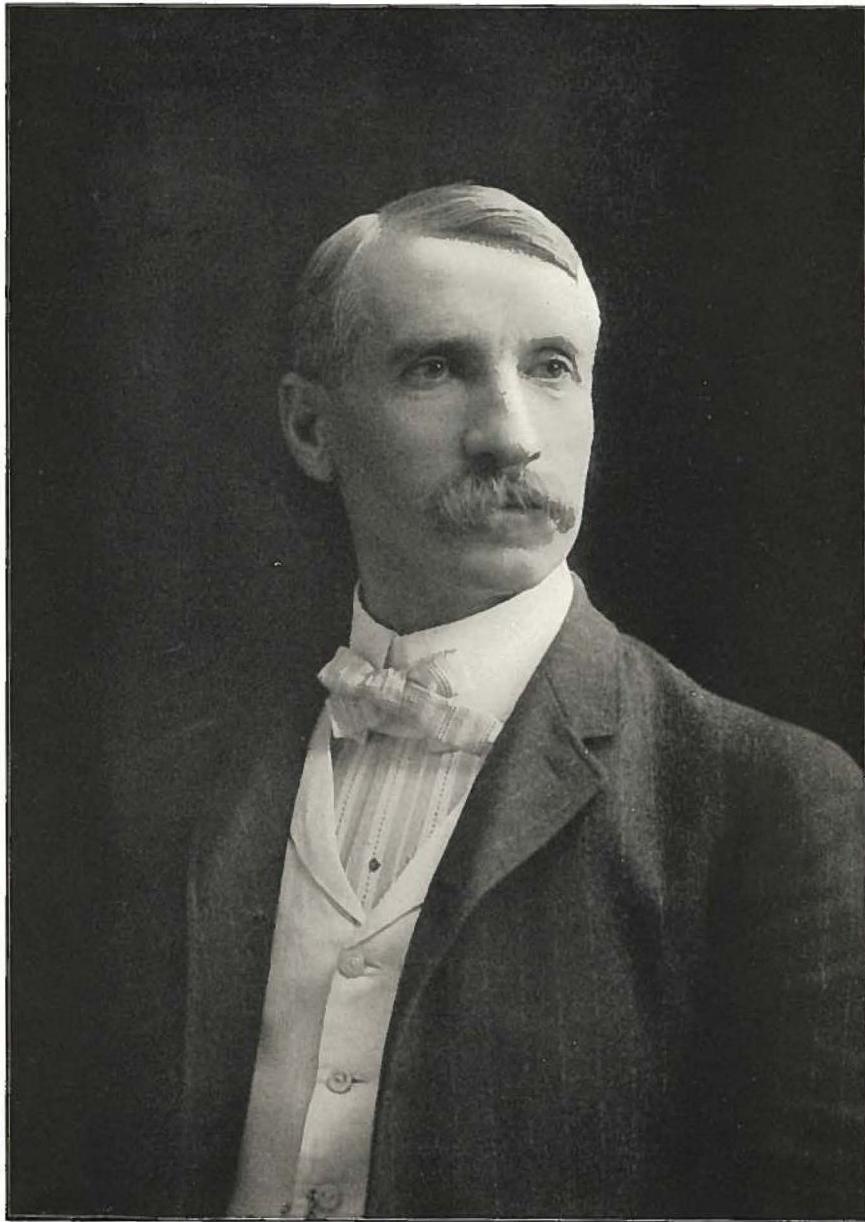
CITY SCALES.

J. J. DWORAK.....	Weigher
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THE IDEAL CITY.

BY

MAYOR ROBINSON.



JOHN R. ROBINSON, Mayor.

Member of the Water Works Committee 1893.
President of the City Council 1894.
Mayor 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.



E. R. CLARK, President of the City Council and Chairman of
the Finance Committee.

Alderman 1900, 1901, 1902.

THE IDEAL CITY.

BY MAYOR ROBINSON OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

The social and political status of our large cities is far from ideal, and excites more adverse criticism from foreign critics and American students of government and economics than any other phase of American life. But we have not ceased to dream of an ideal city, and evidence is not wanting of a recent revival of interest and of marked advancement in municipal life and government.

Few cities have made the progress and kept so closely to high ideals as has the city of Colorado Springs. From its founding until the present hour, there has been, before the minds of its builders, the vision of a city of beauty, culture, righteousness, and healthfulness—a city, in brief, where, in the words of Aristotle, “Men may live a common life for a noble end.”

The genesis and evolution of Colorado Springs differ materially from most, if not all, of our western cities located upon the frontier. In selecting the site of modern cities, commercial advantages alone control in nearly every instance. Proximity to industrial fields, real or prospective railway facilities, avenues of travel, water for domestic use and for power, relation to fuel, and so forth—these are the prime considerations. While these conditions, no doubt, entered into the calculations and aided in deciding the selection of the site of Colorado Springs, aesthetic considerations controlled the decision. The beauty of the location appealed irresistibly to its founders. They were men of business; but, like most of our best pioneers, the poetic and aesthetic were combined with the practical and prophetic. When the town was located, there was little prospect of agricultural development of the adjacent country. Stock raising could not be expected to build the town. No coal had been discovered in the vicinity, and only rumors of gold had excited the imagination and induced a few to cross the plains. But the mountains and plains were here in ideal relations, overarched by heavens of blue, tinted into a thousand changing colors by the sun, and flecked with shadows of fleeting clouds carried before the shifting currents of pure health-giving breezes. These conditions would scarcely move

the average practical man; but they did the founders of our city, and people have marveled much since at the results. But while commending the prescience, faith, and courage of these prophetic pioneers, many timid souls continue to ask, "Is it possible for the city to continue to grow? What will support it? Will there not soon come a re-action? Real estate surely cannot remain at its present high figure." These questions are legitimate, no doubt; but the questioner who cannot see the answer, on every hand, must indeed be a Missourian of Missourians in his anxiety to be shown.

To all who doubt the permanency of Colorado Springs, or its future growth, it may be well to suggest a few patent facts.

The growth of Colorado Springs has been steady and uninterrupted. It has not been induced by artificial means. There has been no boom at any period of its history followed by reaction, retrograde and disaster. Along the course of its triumphant progress there are no wrecks nor monuments of ill-advised investment, nor dilapidated ruins, evidence of collapsed real estate booms, mute but sad reminders of blasted hopes and wrecked fortunes. This growth was as marked in the early as the later years of its history. It grew when the outside world was remote, when railway facilities were meager and transportation rates almost prohibitive. It grew when there was no special business outlook for its citizens except local trade, and we could promise nothing to those coming here but health, a promise based upon climate and delightful environment. It grew when our facilities for advertising and touching the centers of population, to say nothing of the interior towns, were almost nil. It grew when Cripple Creek was not even a dream or prophecy, when Denver controlled the mining centers and trade of the State, and when it was overshadowed by Leadville and Pueblo. It grew steadily during the most disastrous panic of the country's history. While elsewhere banks and business houses toppled into ruins, ours stood firm, and the music of the mason's chisel and carpenter's hammer never ceased; real estate prices remained firm, and we steadily advanced in population and wealth. To three factors, it seems to me, is especially due this remarkable vitality and the acknowledged attractive individuality of our city—namely, the beauty and healthfulness of our location, and the character of the citizens who made its early history. Of the two first, I need say nothing.

As the Puritans have left the indelible stamp of their individuality upon the intellect, morals and government of the nation, so

have the pioneers and early builders of our town stamped their individuality upon it. Men and women come here invalids from centers of culture and industry in the older States and Europe. Health was restored. Hope and enthusiasm displaced hopelessness and depression. They plunged again into the activities of life with a new-born zeal that would not brook defeat, and thrust difficulties aside with the ease of Titans. Large plans for the future were formulated; and these, formulæ, as we view them now, bear all the marks of the product of the seer, the poet and the man of action.

The results are now here. A city of beauty, healthfulness, righteousness and culture; a city more widely and favorably known than any other of its size in the whole country; a city with a citizenship of as high average ability, wealth, individual initiative, energy and morality as any other. We are beyond the experimental stage. The future is beyond peradventure. We are no longer remote from the more populous States. Great railway systems unite us with the East, the South and the West. We lie directly upon the great avenues of travel. We no longer depend solely upon our local trade, nor upon the seeker of health. The unlimited mineral wealth of our own imperial commonwealth and of adjoining States flows into the arteries of our trade, and stimulates our industrial life. Agriculture, horticulture and the manufacturing industries of the State contribute directly or indirectly to our trade and population. Predictions are easily made, and are traversed by the actual facts. But the course of great laws may be traced to ultimate results with approximate accuracy. When we predict that Colorado Springs will be a large city, our prediction is based upon the operation of causes which have produced results, and are still in operation. We retain all our earlier advantages and attractions, and to these many have been added. These advantages and attractions are not ephemeral, but as eternal as our mountains, our sunshine and blue skies.

The foundation of our prosperity and growth is being constantly broadened and strengthened. Large, substantial, many-storied business blocks are displacing the one-story structures. Large churches are being built to meet the needs of increasing numbers of devout worshipers. Noble school-houses are being built every year to meet the needs of a rapidly increasing population. Our college can scarcely keep pace with the demands upon it, though its growth in wealth and new buildings is one of our many marvels. Our hotels, while numerous, and in equipment unsurpassed by the leading cities of the

country, can scarcely meet the public demands. Capital is not timid in investing upon the basis of future growth, as is evidenced by the street-car system now being perfected upon a scale of magnificence not surpassed in any city, and the large investment in other public utilities.

Taking a survey, then, of the whole field, and admitting the truth of such arguments as the pessimist can adduce, we believe few candid minds will be found to doubt that the growth of our city must be continuous and rapid, and can only stop when health becomes universal or undesirable, when seekers of urban life take no thought of environment, and when the vast and scarcely touched resources of the great region with which we are in close relation have been exhausted by resourceful men.

Co-equal in importance to the development and life of a city, with its environment, resources, enterprise, and character of its controlling citizens, is the character of its government. Good government attracts population and capital, bad government repels. Municipal government has to do with health, with morals in a measure, with taxation, with all public improvements which relate to comfort and convenience, and to the protection of life and property.

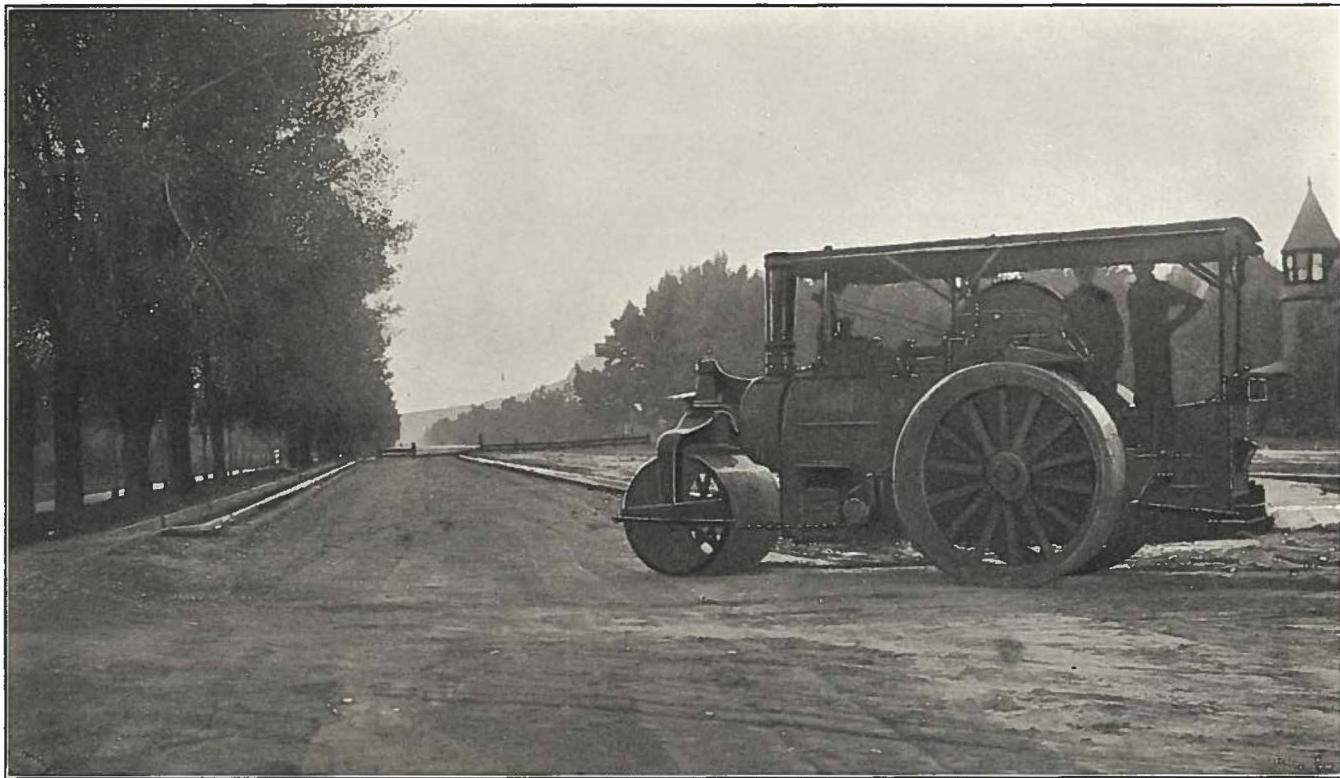
To meet the demands of our rapidly growing city, requires a government not only honest and efficient, but progressive and possessed of the same ability to anticipate the future, as is displayed by our business men. It is necessary to adjust our plans for public improvements on a scale to meet large future demands, and yet to conserve present needs and economical outlay. To do this to extend our public improvements so as to meet large future demands, and not burden the present with taxes, is a problem demanding ability of a high order, and is a problem probably not fully appreciated by the masses.

The policy which our city should pursue to meet her peculiar conditions and conserve the higher interests of her people, is a liberal policy executed with economy. By a liberal policy we do not mean an extravagant one. A narrow policy may be the least economical, least efficient and most extravagant. Loss and inefficiency is seen, if at all, in the details of administration. In the various departments of our city government, there is much to be commended that does not meet the public eye.

Administrative progress is necessarily unobtrusive in the main. It is evolutionary rather than revolutionary, and thus excites little



BIJOU STREET VIADUCT.



STREET DEPARTMENT—STEAM ROAD ROLLER.
Cascade Avenue in Course of Improvement.



STREET DEPARTMENT—ELECTRIC SPRINKLER.



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

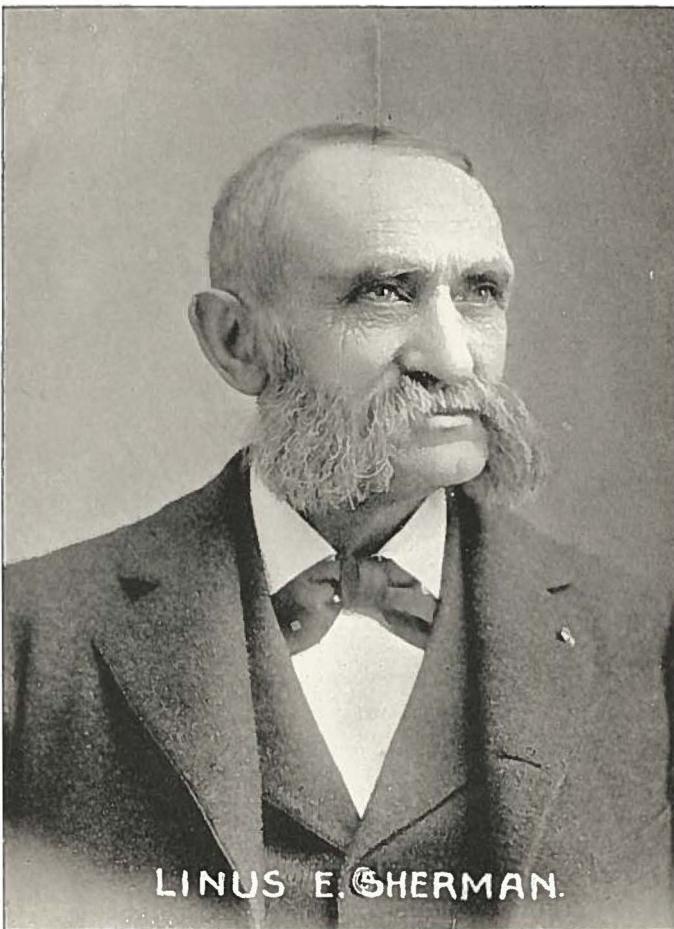
comment or seldom elicits observation. The silent forces are the more potent, however, in government and society as in nature.

I believe I am in position to state that at no time in the history of Colorado Springs has there been more progress in actual administration than during the past year. The various committees of the City Council are looking after the details of their various departments with conscientious diligence. Every detail of work and expenditure is carefully scanned, and thus efficiency, economy and advanced methods secured. Perfection is not possible in every detail, but a high *morale* is maintained and a high average of efficiency is secured in each department.

As Mayor of the city, I take pleasure in testifying to the ability, energy and public spirit of the present City Council, the heads of the various departments and their subordinates. In a word, I believe that the aim of the city government is to make this city, in municipal administration, what it is in business, in education, in morals and in location,—unrivaled.

JOHN R. ROBINSON,

Mayor.



LINUS E. SHERMAN.

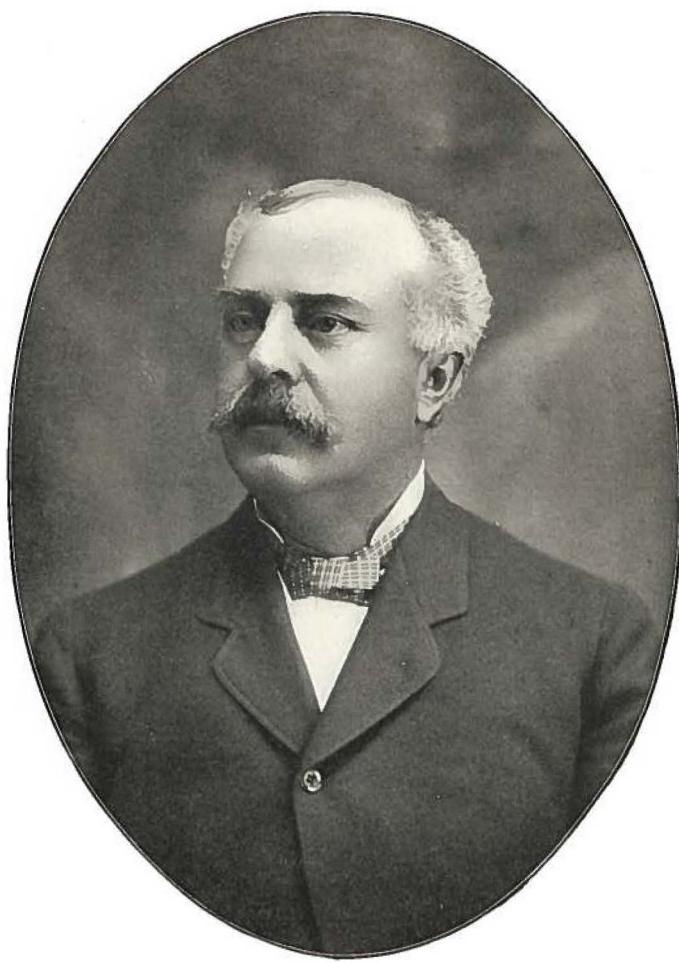
L. E. SHERMAN.

Alderman 1879.



MATTHEW KENNEDY.

Alderman 1878, 1879.



C. E. NOBLE.
Alderman 1881.



B. F. CROWELL.
Chairman of Finance and Member of Water
Committees 1879, 1880, 1882.



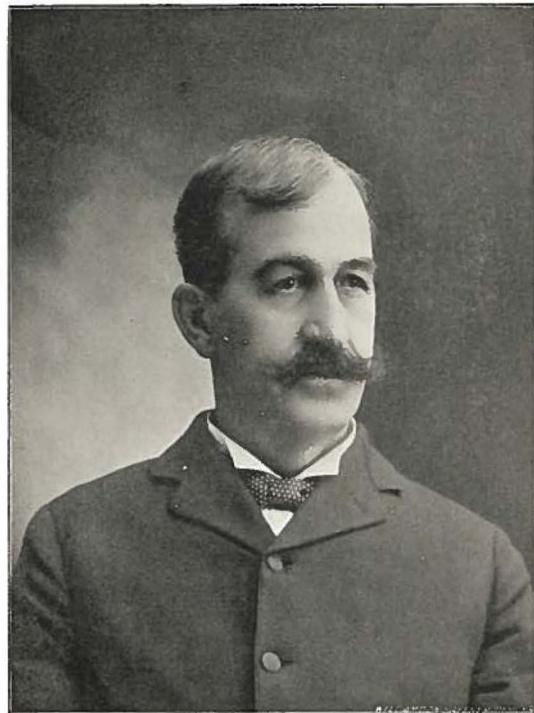
THOMAS HUGHES.

Street Commissioner 1875, 1876.
Alderman 1884, 1885, 1886, 1894, 1895.
Chairman of the Finance Committee 1895.



W. F. WILDER.

Alderman 1885, 1886, 1887.



A. L. LAWTON.

Alderman 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889.
President of the City Council 1888, 1889.

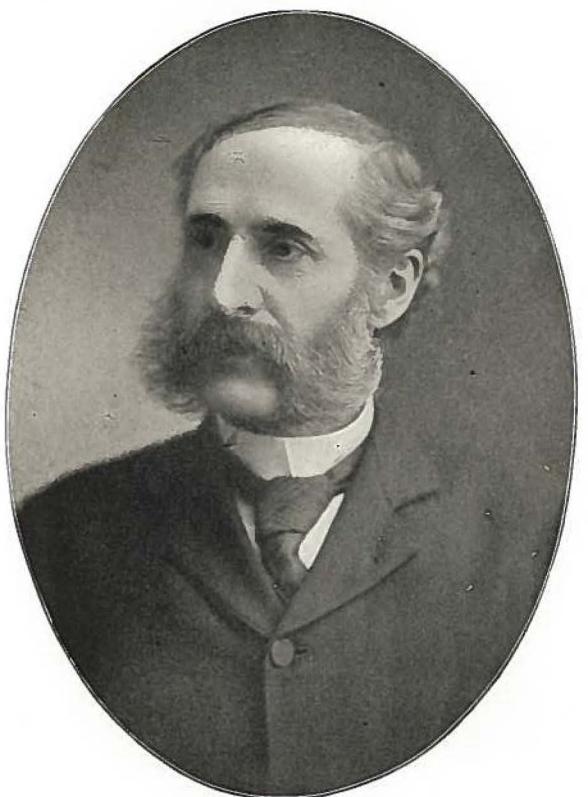


C. E. STUBBS.

C. E. STUBBS.

Alderman 1888.

Chairman of Finance and Member of Water Works Committees 1889.



C. L. GILLINGHAM.

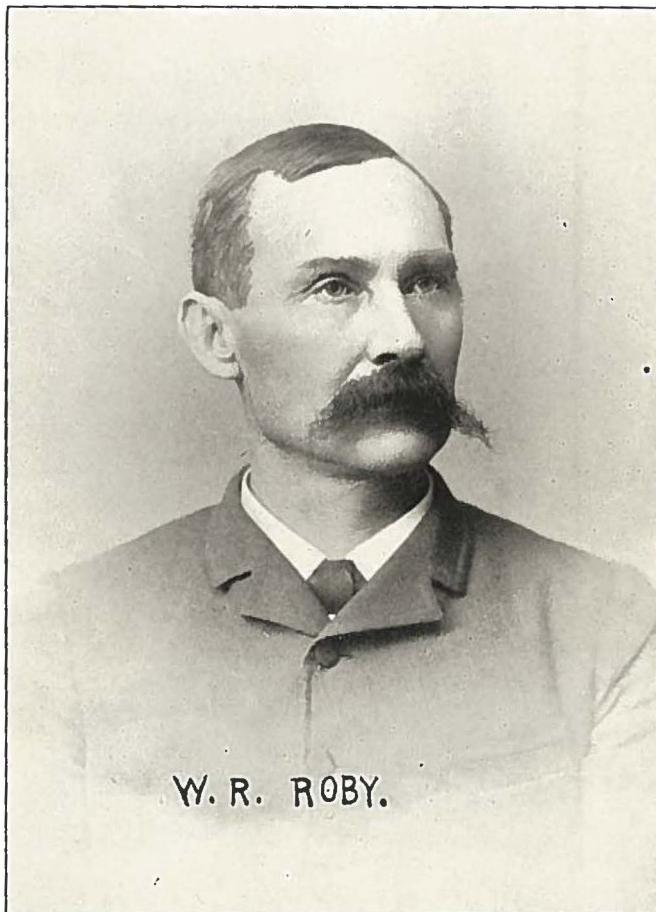
Alderman 1889, 1890, 1892, 1893.



H. C. MCCREERY.

City Clerk 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887,
1888, 1889.

Alderman 1890, 1896.



W. R. ROBY.

W. R. ROBY.

Alderman 1890, 1891.

President of the City Council 1891.

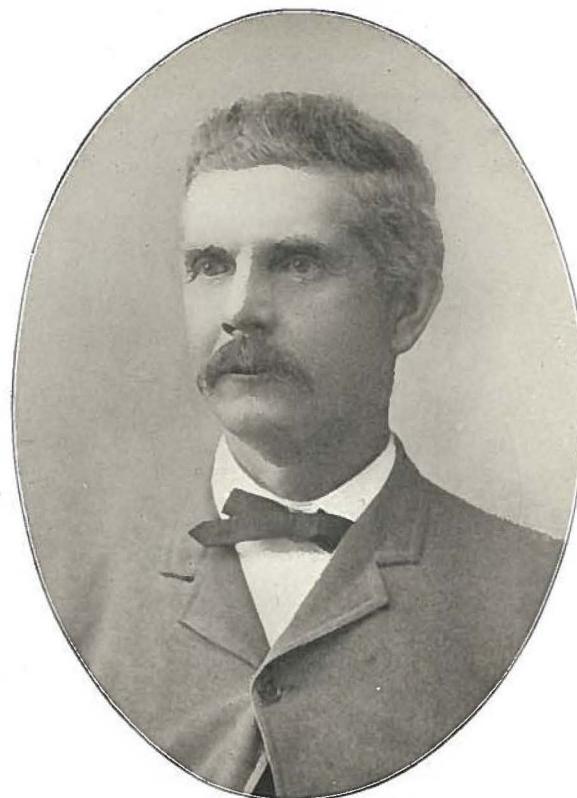
Building Inspector 1898, 1899.

First Building Inspector of the City of Colorado Springs.



F. L. ROUSE.

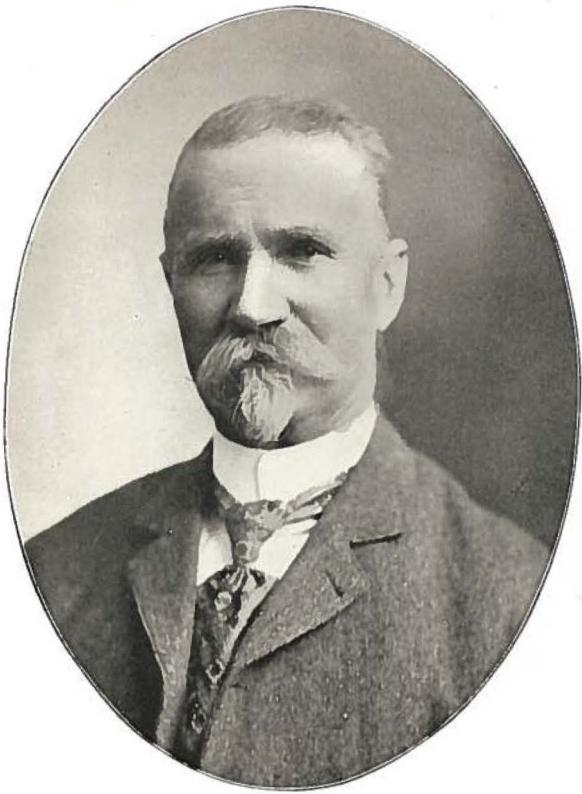
Alderman 1890, 1891.



J. A. LEECH.

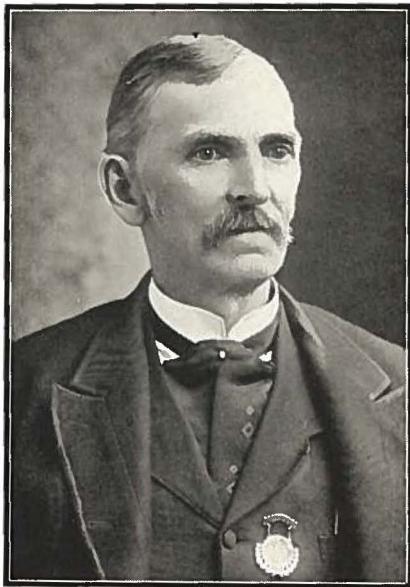
Alderman 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897.

President of the City Council 1895, 1896, 1897.



FRANK FINEGAN.

Alderman 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894.



R. B. TAYLOR.

Alderman 1892, 1893.

President of the City Council 1893.

Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum



E. W. DAVIS.

Chairman of the Finance Committee 1891.
President of the City Council and Chairman of the Water Works
Committee 1892.

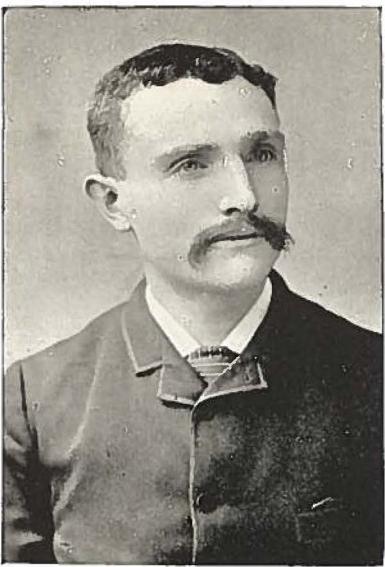


B. A. P. EATON.

Alderman 1891, 1892.



H. A. WATTSON.
Alderman 1895, 1896, 1899, 1900.



R. H. WOODLAND.

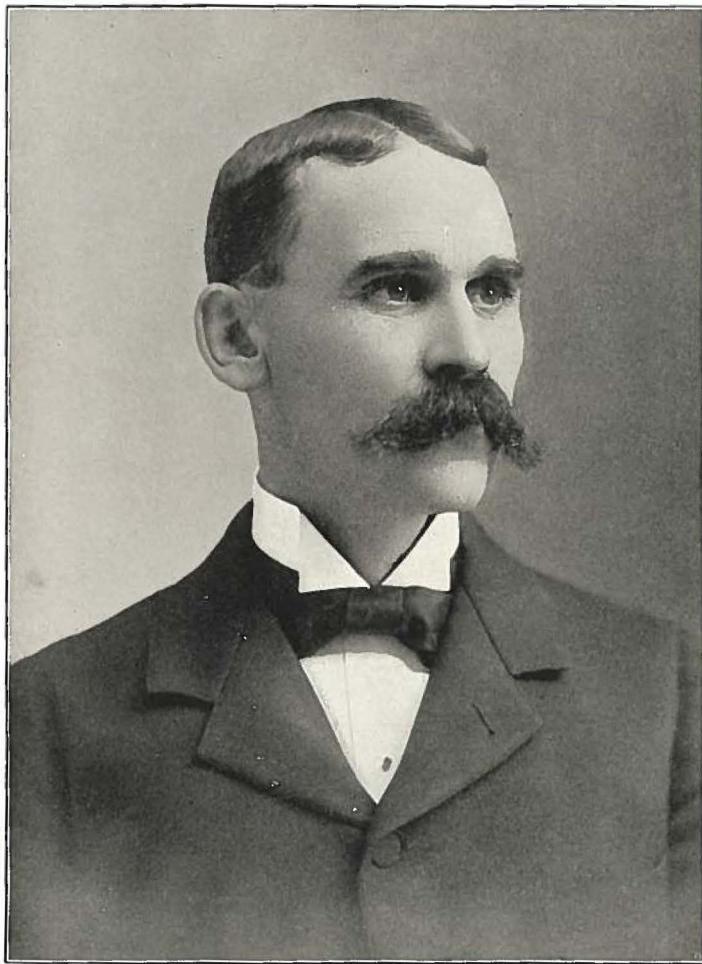
Alderman 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.
President of the City Council 1898, 1899.



G. B. BISH.

Alderman 1895, 1896.

Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum



V. E. ROUSE.
Alderman 1897, 1898, 1899.



F. S. MACJOHNSTONE,
Alderman 1896, 1897.



W. C. JONES, The Boy Alderman.
Alderman 1897, 1898.



DeLOS POWELL, Superintendent of Cemetery.

Alderman 1897, 1898.

Sexton 1899, 1900.

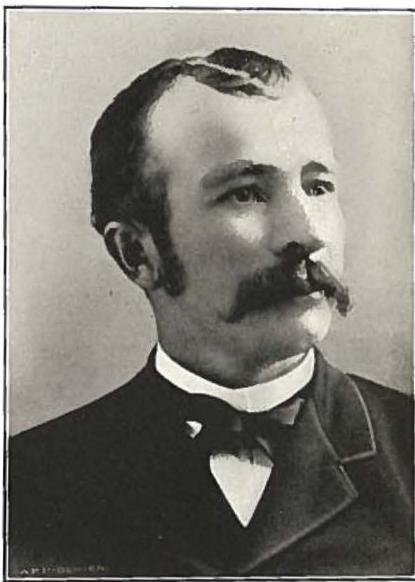
Superintendent of Cemetery 1901, 1902.

First Superintendent of Cemetery of the City of Colorado Springs.



GEO. H. SINTON

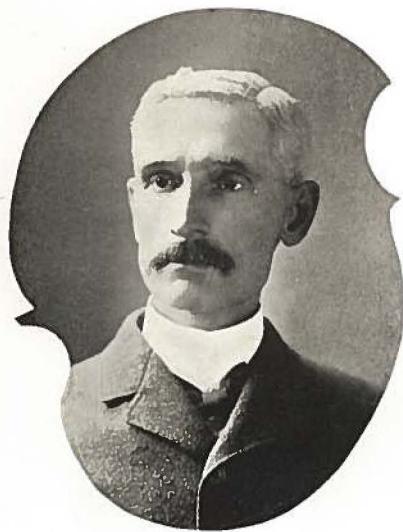
Alderman 1899, 1900.



E. D. SOMMERS.

Alderman 1899, 1900.

Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum



W. G. RICE.
Alderman 1898, 1899.



DR. J. H. MADDEN.
Alderman 1900, 1901.
Member of Board of Health 1901.



OLD CITY HALL.
Headquarters Fire and Police Departments.

REPORT OF CITY ATTORNEY.



OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.



J. W. SHEAFOR, City Attorney.
City Attorney 1901, 1902.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

*To the Honorable,
The Mayor and City Council,
of the City of Colorado Springs.*

In the month of February, 1901, the City of Colorado Springs was declared to be a city of the first class. The present city officers qualified on the 15th day of April, 1901, by taking the oath of office, and thus ushered in the first administration of the city in its new class. This change brought with it many complications, and necessitated numerous and radical changes in all departments. New and perplexing questions have been presented to the legal department of the city during the present administration, owing largely to this change.

At the time of the election in April, 1901, the City Council consisted of ten aldermen, two from each ward of the city. By reason of the change of class, at the expiration of one year after said election, five of the ten aldermen retired, leaving the city represented by five aldermen, one from each ward.

Subsequently the City Council redistricted the city, creating three new wards, making eight in all, and elected three aldermen to represent the new wards until the next city election. While these changes were rapidly taking place many important matters affecting, vitally, the interests of the people were being presented to the council.

The purchase of the Seven Lakes for the purpose of enlarging the water works system of the city was made by the council, and a bond issue made necessary for the payment thereof. Various other bond issues were made for the purpose of water works extension and for the payment of judgments rendered against the city, growing out of the enlargement of the water system of the city, notably the one known as the Strickler Tunnel judgment, amounting to twenty-four thousand five hundred fifteen and $\frac{6}{100}$ dollars (\$24,515.63), exclusive of costs.

It is gratifying to be able to state that under these new conditions our city bonds, after a critical examination of the proceedings by the purchasers, have always been taken, and at a premium.

The Strickler Tunnel judgment was rendered May 7, 1901, and was a compromise, upon the advice of the attorneys who had been conducting the litigation on behalf of the city prior to my incumbency, of the legal proceedings which were instituted for the recovery of one hundred ninety-one thousand three hundred thirty-five and $\frac{3}{4}$ dollars (\$191,335.03), against the city, and of which compromise I approved.

Concerning pending litigation there are the following cases :

In the District Court of this County a suit brought on behalf of the city against the Santa Fe Railway Company, to compel the widening of the Costilla street under-crossing; in the Court of Appeals a suit on behalf of the City vs. the Colorado and Southern Railroad Company, for the purpose of compelling the company to remove a portion of its tracks from Sahwatch street. Other cases pending against the city in the District Court, are:

Wright vs. the City, in which five thousand dollars (\$5,000) are claimed as damages for the grading of Wahsatch avenue.

Whitsel vs. the City, to recover ten thousand five hundred dollars (\$10,500), for personal injuries sustained on the Huerfano street viaduct.

Green et al vs. the City, to recover fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) for flooding premises.

There are now pending in the United States Circuit Court in Denver, *The Pike's Peak Power Company, vs. the City*, to recover twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000), damages, and *The Pike's Peak Power Company, vs. the City*, an injunction proceeding.

The city has been fortunate in the results obtained in most of the litigated cases. The largest amount recovered against the city as damages was in one case for twelve hundred fifty dollars (\$1,250), and this was afterward compromised for eight hundred dollars (\$800).

In all other cases contested, the city has either been successful or the judgments rendered against it have been very small.

Before closing this report I am impelled to make some suggestions relative to legislation, which I think would tend to the betterment of the city government.

ELECTION AND ELECTION EXPENSES.

If the state, county and city elections could all occur at the same time there would be a great reduction in expenses, and I see no reason why the city election could not occur in the fall at the same

time other elections are held, so that all officers would go out of office January 1st. It might be well also if all licenses, water rentals, and the fiscal year should begin as of January 1st.

THE COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

My information is that the City of Colorado Springs forms from two-thirds to three-fourths of El Paso County; under the existing law the County Treasurer collects all taxes, turning over to the city its proportion of the same. Property owners are taxed for all expenses incurred in the levying, assessment and collection of taxes. The County Treasurer is entitled to receive from the city one per cent. (1%), of the taxes collected, for the collection thereof, and it hardly looks to be the right and proper thing, that in addition to the general taxes, the City of Colorado Springs should pay this one per cent. (1%) to the County Treasurer. By this method the tax payers are charged twice for the same thing. This one per cent. (1%), for collection, amounts annually to between two thousand and twenty-five hundred dollars, an amount larger than the salary of any city official. I see no reason why the proper city official should not collect the city taxes, except for the fact that the state law, as it now exists, requires otherwise. This ought to be changed.

INTEREST ON WARRANTS.

The law requires that when outstanding city warrants amount to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or more, the city has authority to take up these warrants by the issue of bonds. There are at the present time a large number of warrants outstanding, and I think the fact is that the outstanding warrants for the last fifteen years have amounted, at all times, to more than ten thousand dollars.

If the statute should be followed, it would result in the saving of about two per cent. (2%) in interest, and I cannot too strongly recommend that this be done, and this interest saved to the people.

APPROPRIATIONS.

I suggest that care be exercised in making appropriations. I do not mean by this entirely the curtailment of appropriations, but with regard more particularly to the amount of each appropriation with reference to the others. Appropriations for some purposes might sometimes be greater, while others might be less, than they should be. This results in the overdrawing of some accounts which are covered by making transfers, and this should be avoided as much as possible.

INTEREST ON BONDS.

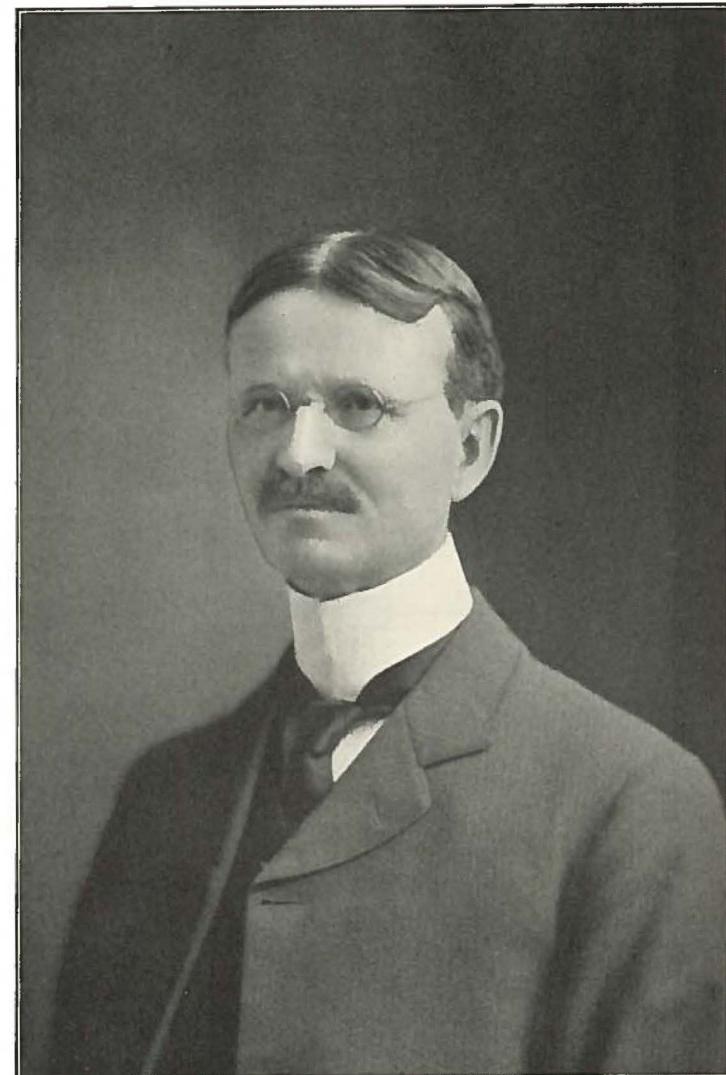
The city records will show at any time an overdraft on the bond interest account, and, although coupons are payable when presented, payment can only be made by drawing on other funds, either the general or sinking fund. In order to avoid this in future, I suggest that when bonds are issued in levying for the interest we should levy for two years' interest instead of one, and that this be done when levying for a new issue. This deficit is occasioned by the appropriations being made in the spring, while the levy is made in the fall, and the money for the appropriation and levy is not received by the city until collected by the County Treasurer a year afterward.

SPECIAL CHARTER.

The importance of this city and its continuous and rapid growth, it seems to me, requires that it should operate under a special charter instead of the general law. I feel certain that greater efficiency in the public service would result. One important reason is that under the present law the terms of office of all city officials, including the Aldermen, expire at the same time—that is to say, there are no long and short terms, and all officers are elected for a term of two years. The result of this could be that an entire new set of officers might be elected and not one acquainted, in the least degree, with city affairs. Owing to the complex and intricate nature of city organization and government, it must be apparent that there should be, at all times, some officials in office who have familiarized themselves with the affairs of the municipality and its management. There are many other reasons which will suggest themselves why this city should operate under a special charter.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SHEAFOR,
City Attorney.



JOHN CAMPBELL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado.
City Attorney of Colorado Springs 1880, 1881, 1882.



E. G. HOOKE.
City Attorney 1885.



J. DEWITT PELTZ.
City Attorney 1889.

Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum



J. K. GOUDY.

City Attorney 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897.



T. A. McMORRIS.

City Attorney 1886, 1887, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893.



W. S. MORRIS.

City Attorney 1898, 1899, 1900.



S. H. KINSLEY.

Police Magistrate 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892.
City Attorney 1894.



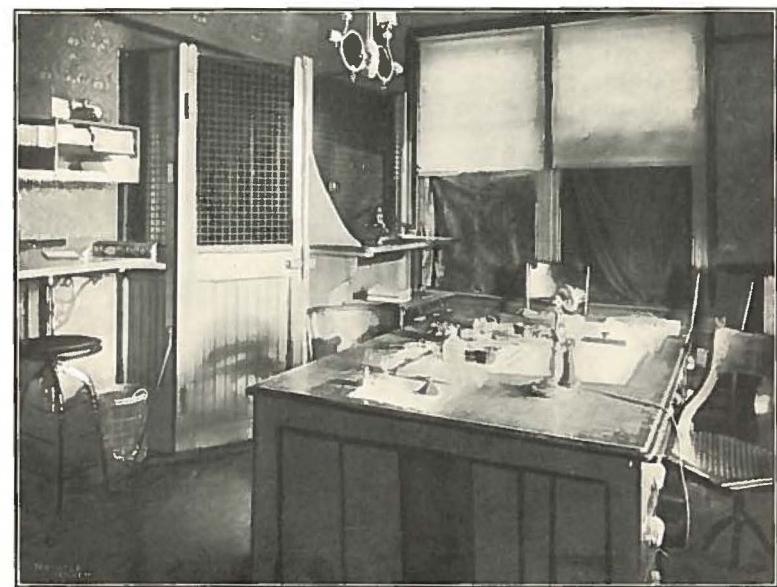
A. A. McGOVNEY.

Clerk 1880, 1881.

Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum



E. J. EATON.
Assessor 1875, 1876, 1877.



OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.



I. S. HARRIS, City Auditor.
City Clerk 1892, 1898, 1899, 1900.
City Auditor 1901, 1902.
First City Auditor of the City of Colorado Springs.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS
OF THE
CITY AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.
CITY HALL.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS
OF THE
CITY AUDITOR

For the Fiscal Year, March 1, 1901, to March 1, 1902.

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
May 22d, 1902.

To the Honorable

*The Mayor and City Council
Of the City of Colorado Springs.*

GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to an order of the City Council and in compliance with the Statutes and Ordinances, I submit herewith Annual Financial Statement of the City of Colorado Springs for the fiscal year March 1st, 1901, to March 1st, 1902, as follows:

- Annual Appropriation Bill.
- Statement of Warrants Issued Against Appropriation.
- Statement of Bonds Paid.
- Statement of Interest Coupons Paid.
- Statement of Actual Balances in Accounts from City Auditor's Ledger.
- Statement of Actual Balances in Accounts from City Treasurer's and Acting City Treasurer's Ledger.
- Statement of Receipts and Disbursements as Reported by the City Treasurer and Acting City Treasurer.
- Financial Exhibits, April 1st, 1902.
- Statement of Outstanding Warrants, March 1st, 1901.
- Statement of Warrants Issued During the Year.
- Statement of Warrants Paid During the Year.
- Statement of Outstanding Warrants, March 1st, 1902.
- Statement of Funded Debt, March 1st, 1902.

Respectfully,
I. S. HARRIS,
City Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION,

Fiscal Year, March 1, 1901, to March 1, 1902.

For Salary of Mayor.....	\$1,200 00
Salary of Aldermen	4,000 00
Salary of City Clerk.....	1,500 00
Salary of City Treasurer.....	1,500 00
Salary of City Auditor.....	1,500 00
Salary of Assistant to City Treasurer.....	960 00
Salary of Police Magistrate.....	780 00
Salary of Food Inspector.....	1,020 00
Salary of Building Inspector.....	1,200 00
Salary of Store Keeper.....	900 00
Total General Salaries.....	\$14,560 00
For Election Expenses.....	\$3,000 00
Collecting Revenues.....	1,136 00
Interest on Warrants.....	1,264 00
Auditing Accounts.....	450 00
Associated Charities.....	1,500 00
Public Library.....	2,700 00
Chamber of Commerce.....	1,200 00
Total General Expenses.....	11,250 00
For Salary of City Attorney (no extras).....	\$1,700 00
Damages and Legal Expenses.....	3,349 00
Total Damages and Legal Expenses.....	5,049 00
For Salary Chief of Fire Department.....	\$1,400 00
Salary Assistant Chief Fire Department.....	1,080 00
Salary Firemen, Engineer and Electrician.....	13,800 00
Materials and Supplies.....	2,225 00
Maintenance, Repairs and Incidentals.....	3,783 00
Total Fire Department.....	22,288 00
For Salary of Street Supervisor.....	\$1,200 00
Maintenance and Supplies, exclusive of cash and labor from poll taxes.....	21,540 00
Sprinkling Streets.....	10,000 00
Bridge Construction.....	3,500 00
Street Lighting.....	16,170 00
Interest on Bridge and Viaduct Bonds.....	2,400 00
Bridge and Viaduct Sinking Fund.....	8,000 00
Total S. A. B. and S. Department.....	62,810 00

For Public Buildings and Grounds.....	129,500 00
Care Public Grounds and Buildings.....	8,130 00
Fuel, Lights and Sundry Expenses.....	1,500 00
Prospect Lake Improvement.....	2,500 00
Total P. G. and B. Department.....	141,630 00
For Salary of City Marshal.....	\$1,400 00
Salary of Captain	1,140 00
Salary of Patrolmen	14,400 00
Salary of Patrolmen, detective work.....	1,020 00
Care of City Dump.....	600 00
Extra Police and Incidentals.....	2,250 00
Patrol Wagon and Horses	1,160 00
Total Police Department.....	21,970 00
For Salary City Physician (no extras).....	\$1,000 00
Maintenance Health Department.....	5,700 00
Total Health Department.....	6,700 00
For Salary of Water Superintendent.....	1,400 00
Salary of Foreman	1,080 00
Water Maintenance	6,500 00
Construction and Extension.....	32,500 00
Irrigation.....	7,000 00
Interest on Water Works Bonds.....	42,550 00
Water Works Sinking Fund.....	14,000 00
Total Water Department.....	105,030 00
For Salary of Sewer Inspector.....	\$1,200 00
Sewer Maintenance.....	1,000 00
Sewer Construction.....	20,000 00
Interest on Sewer Construction Bonds.....	4,630 00
Sewer Sinking Fund.....	13,000 00
Total Sewer Department.....	39,830 00
For Salary of City Engineer.....	\$1,800 00
Salary of Assistant Engineer.....	1,200 00
Instruments.....	50 00
Maintenance.....	2,000 00
Total Engineer Department.....	5,050 00
For Printing, Stationery and Advertising.....	\$2,500 00
Total Printing, Stationery and Advertising.....	2,500 00
For Contingent Fund	\$5,000 00
Total Contingent Fund.....	5,000 00
For Park Concerts.....	\$1,500 00
Total Park Concerts.....	1,500 00
Total Appropriation.....	\$445,187 00
Add Additional Appropriation:	
Salary of Mayor.....	600 00
Auditing Accounts.....	2,500 00
Total	\$448,287 00

I. S. HARRIS, *City Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

**STATEMENT OF
WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST THE VARIOUS FUNDS
DURING THE
Fiscal Year, March 1st, 1901, to March 1st, 1902.**

GENERAL SALARIES.			
Appropriation.....	\$14,560 00		
" Additional, account Salary of Mayor.....	600 00	\$15,160 00	
Warrants Issued—Salary of Mayor.....	\$1,800 00		
" " " Aldermen.....	4,000 00		
" " " City Clerk.....	1,500 00		
" " " City Treasurer.....	1,487 50		
" " " City Auditor.....	1,350 00		
" " " Asst. to Clerk and Treasurer.....	937 50		
" " " Police Magistrate.....	780 00		
" " " Food Inspector	1,020 00		
" " " Building Inspector.....	1,200 00		
" " " Store-Keeper.....	900 00	14,975 00	
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$185 00	

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Appropriation.....	\$11,250 00		
" Emergency, account Auditing Accounts.....	2,500 00		
Credit Balance from previous year.....	281 21		
Interest Collected, account Trust Funds.....	210 00	14,241 21	

Warrants Issued—Election Expenses.....	\$3,239 48		
" Collecting Revenues.....	1,274 63		
" Interest on Warrants.....	1,003 28		
" Auditing Accounts.....	3,100 00		
" Associated Charities.....	1,500 00		
" Public Library.....	2,700 00		
" Chamber of Commerce.....	1,200 00		
" High School Trust Fund.....	140 00		
" Free Library Trust Fund.....	70 00	14,227 39	
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$13 82	

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation.....	\$5,049 00		
Warrants Issued—Salary of City Attorney.....	\$1,620 51		
" Damages and Legal Expenses.....	3,348 94	4,969 45	
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$79 55	

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation.....	\$22,288 00		
Credit Balance from previous year.....	85 62	\$22,373 62	
Warrants Issued—Salary of Chief.....	\$1,400 00		
" " Salary of Assistant Chief.....	1,065 00		
" " Salary of Firemen, Engineer and Elect.	13,795 76		
" " Materials and Supplies.....	2,202 38		
" " Maintenance, Repairs and Incidentals.....	3,814 64	22,277 78	
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$95 84	

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation.....	\$52,410 00		
Credit Balance from previous year.....	14,183 93	\$66,593 93	
Warrants Issued—Salary of Street Supervisor.....	1,200 00		
" " Maintenance.....	22,075 25		
" " Sprinkling Streets.....	10,417 37		
" " Bridge Construction.....	3,434 66		
" " Street Lighting.....	17,021 24		
" " Huerfano Street Bridge.....	12,000 00	66,148 52	
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$445 41	

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Appropriation.....	\$141,630 00		
Debit Balance from previous year.....	671 46	140,958 54	
Warrants Issued—City Hall Building.....	29,366 28		
" " Public Buildings and Grounds.....	1,370 05		
" " Care of Public Grounds and Buildings.....	7,820 03		
" " Fuel, Lights and Sundry Expenses.....	1,224 52		
" " Prospect Lake Improvement.....	1,903 84	41,684 72	
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$99,273 82	

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation.....	\$21,970 00		
Receipts from Dog Licenses.....	1,482 20	23,452 20	
Warrants Issued—Salary of City Marshal.....	1,400 00		
" " Salary of Captain.....	1,133 00		
" " Salary of Patrolmen.....	14,398 85		
" " Salary of Detective.....	1,020 00		
" " Care of City Dump.....	600 00		
" " Extra Police and Incidentals.....	2,250 00		
" " Dog Fund.....	1,469 29		
" " Patrol Wagon and Horses.....	1,160 00	23,431 14	
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$21 06	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.		
Appropriation.....	\$6,700 00	
Credit Balance from Dec., 1900—Casualty Appropriation.	2,077 44	
Credit Balance from previous year.....	1,946 31	
Collections Account of Pest House—City of Victor.....	95 00	
" " " " Colorado City.....	668 43	
" " " " El Paso County.....	419 40	11,906 58
Warrants Issued—Salary of City Physician	937 50	
" " " " Maintenance.....	9,885 75	10,823 25
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$1,083 33

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation.....	\$48,480 00	
Credit Balance from previous year.....	2,309 40	
Receipts from Tapping.....	9,833 36	
Receipts from Premium on Bonds and other collections..	7,077 98	67,700 74
Warrants Issued—Salary of Water Superintendent.....	1,400 00	
" " " " Salary of Foreman.....	1,080 00	
" " " " Maintenance.....	6,498 85	
" " " " Construction and Extension.....	30,245 11	
" " " " Irrigation.....	7,205 51	
" " " " Tapping.....	8,605 49	
" " " " Repairs and Increase Water Supply..	7,502 46	62,537 42
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$5,163 32

SEWER DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation.....	\$22,200 00	
Credit Balance from previous year.....	254 33	22,454 33
Warrants Issued—Salary of Sewer Inspector.....	1,183 34	
" " " " Maintenance.....	1,213 57	
" " " " Construction	20,040 19	22,437 10
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$17 23

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation.....	\$5,050 00	
Credit Balance from previous year.....	446 80	5,496 80
Warrants Issued—Salary of City Engineer.....	1,800 00	
" " " " Salary of Assistant Engineer.....	1,200 00	
" " " " Instruments.....	170 65	
" " " " Maintenance.....	2,230 03	5,400 68
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$96 12

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Appropriation.....	\$2,500 00	
Credit Balance from previous year.....	175 77	\$2,675 77
Warrants Issued.....		2,668 31
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$7 46

* CEMETERY DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Sale and Care of Lots and Grave Digging.	\$7,747 55	
Credit Balance from previous year.....	1,515 86	9,263 41
Warrants Issued—Maintenance.....	5,265 29	
Transfer of Cash to Purchase of Ground Account.....	500 00	5,765 29
Cash Balance on hand.....		\$3,498 12

* Warrants amounting to \$3,824.00, issued to purchase new cemetery ground, are registered, bearing 5 per cent. interest.

CONTINGENT.

Appropriation.....	\$5,000 00	
Credit Balance from previous year.....	708 17	5,708 17
Warrants Issued.....		5,679 74
Unexpended Appropriation.....		\$28 43

MISCELLANEOUS.

Received Account of Deposits on Bond Sales, etc.....	\$12,931 43	
Credit Balance from previous year.....	657 93	\$13,589 36
Warrants Issued.....		11,845 44
Cash Balance on hand.....		\$1,743 92

HOUSE MOVING FUND.

Cash Balance from previous year.....	\$200 00	
Warrants Issued.....		50 00
Cash Balance on hand.....		\$150 00

BAND CONCERTS.

Appropriation.....	\$1,500 00	
Warrants Issued.....		1,500 00

PURCHASE OF SEVEN LAKES SITE.

Received from Sale of Bonds.....	\$69,000 00	
Received Premium from Sale of Bonds.....	1,050 00	\$70,050 00
Warrants Issued.....		69,147 18
Cash Balance on hand.....		\$902 82

I. S. HARRIS, City Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

STATEMENT OF
BONDS PAID AND INTEREST COUPONS PAID
DURING THE
Fiscal Year, March 1st, 1901, to March 1st, 1902.

SINKING FUND.		
Cash Received, Water Works Bonds.....	\$1,964 67	
Cash Received, Bridge and Viaduct Bonds.....	2,712 11	
Credit Balance previous year, Bridge and Viaduct Bonds	468 51	
Cash Received, Sewer Bonds.....	11,885 64	
Credit Balance, previous year, Sewer Bonds.....	8,475 17	\$25,506 10
Bonds Paid, Bridge and Viaduct.....	\$1,000 00	
Bonds Paid, Sewer.....	12,000 00	13,000 00
Cash Balance in Sinking Fund.....		\$12,506 10
INTEREST ON BONDS.		
Cash Received, Bridge and Viaduct Interest.....	\$2,161 18	
Credit Balance previous year, Bridge and Viaduct Int'st.	423 42	
Cash Received, City Hall Interest.....	528 86	
" " Water Works Interest.....	41,331 84	
" " Seven Lakes Interest.....	483 94	
" " Sewer Interest.....	4,847 48	
Credit Balance previous year, Sewer Interest.....	809 84	
	\$50,586 56	
Debit Balance previous year, Water Works Interest....	392 90	50,193 66
Coupons Paid, Bridge and Viaduct Interest.....	\$2,580 00	
" " Water Works Interest.....	44,797 17	
" " Sewer Interest.....	4,252 50	51,629 67
Interest Account Overdrawn.....		\$1,436 01

I. S. HARRIS, *City Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

CITY AUDITOR'S LEDGER.
Statement, Showing Actual Balances in Accounts,
March 1, 1902.

	Dr.	Cr.
General Fund.....		\$39,815 09
Special Funds.....		
City Hall.....		49,632 34
Cemetery.....		3,498 12
Individuals.....		444 50
House Moving.....		150 00
Purchase Cemetery Ground, 1901.....	\$3,824 00	
Redemption Fund.....		11,972 91
City Treasurer.....	101,688 96	
Warrant Account.....	73,024 03	
Outstanding Warrants.....		73,024 03
Bonds Outstanding :		
Water.....	1,009,000 00	
Sewer.....	76,000 00	
Bridge and Viaduct.....	39,000 00	
City Hall.....	118,000 00	
Funded Debt.....		1,242,000 00
County Treasurer.....	207,426 41	
Tax Levy.....		207,426 41
Equilibrium.....	\$1,627,963 40	\$1,627,963 40

I. S. HARRIS, *City Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

CITY TREASURER'S LEDGER, MARCH 1 TO MAY 1, 1901,

AND

ACTING CITY TREASURER'S LEDGER, MAY 1, 1901, TO MARCH 1, 1902.

Statement, Showing Actual Balances in Accounts

As of March 1, 1902.

	Dr	Cr.
General Fund :		
General Fund, 1901	\$33,920 04	
Health—Salary and General	1,020 83	
Water Works—Salary and General	4,874 22	
Special Funds :		
City Hall	49,632 34	
Cemetery	3,498 12	
Individuals	444 50	
House Moving	150 00	
Purchase Cemetery Ground, 1901	3,824 00	
Redemption Fund :		
Interest on B. and V. Bonds	4 60	
B. and V. Sinking Fund	2,180 62	
Interest on City Hall Bonds	528 86	
Water Works Sinking Fund	1,964 67	
Interest on Sewer Bonds	1,404 82	
Sewer Sinking Fund	8,360 81	
Interest on Water Works Bonds	2,471 47	
Cash Balance	101,688 96	
Equilibrium	\$107,984 43	\$107,984 43

I. S. HARRIS, *City Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

AS REPORTED BY

The City Treasurer, March 1 to May 1, 1901,

AND

The Acting City Treasurer, May 1, 1901, to March 1, 1902.

1901.	RECEIPTS.
March 1—Treasurer's Cash Balance	\$60,079 56
County Treasurer	\$131,434 12
Water	110,073 58
Fines turning on water	645 00
Tapping	8,166 18
State License (forwarded to Denver)	225 00
Business License	6,171 00
Dog License	1,004 75
City Hall Bonds	79,491 48
Cemetery—Sale of Lots	3,732 70
Cemetery—Grave Digging	1,891 00
Cemetery—Care of Lots	2,123 85
Drug License	13,500 00
Dairy License	107 25
Employees' Account, M. T. Hale (returned)	1,276 25
Badges	129 00
Seven Lakes Bonds	70,533 94
Police Magistrate	2,553 97
City Engineer	989 90
Building Inspector	1,277 50
Rent of Ranches	482 50
Gutter Paving	44 88
Ambulance	430 00
Ordinance Books	18 25
F. L. Dana, Account Prospect Lake	75 00
Carried Forward	\$436,377 10 \$60,079 56

Brought Forward.....	\$436,377 10	\$60,079 56
Rock Pile.....	86 30	
City of Victor, Account Pest House.....	21 60	
Colorado City, Account Pest House.....	668 43	
El Paso County, Account Pest House.....	419 40	
Sale of Fire Hose.....	37 50	
Sale of Iron Piers.....	20 00	
Sale of Old Iron.....	5 00	
Sale of Caisson	5 00	
Sale of Stock	29 10	
Sale of Pipe and Valve.....	34 05	
Hydrants for Colorado City.....	208 16	
Meters.....	1,102 18	
Fumigating	161 50	
Sewage Flow, Colorado City	113 81	
Miscellaneous	3,738 20	
Premium and Interest on Refunding Bonds	10,597 72	
Total Receipts.....	453,625 05	
		\$513,704 61

DISBURSEMENTS

Warrants Paid	347,365	98
Coupons Paid—Interest on Bonds:		
Water.....	44,797	17
Sewer.....	4,252	50
Bridge and Viaduct.....	2,580	00
*Bonds Paid :		
Sewer.....	12,000	00
Bridge and Viaduct.....	1,000	00
Badges Redeemed	20	00
Total Disbursements.....		412,015
Treasurer's Cash Balance, March 1, 1902.....		\$101,688

*During the year, Water Bonds in the amount of \$190,000.00 were refunded.

L. S. HARRIS, *City Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT. APRIL 1, 1902.

FUNDED DEBT.....	\$1,242,000 00
Water Works Bonds.....	\$1,009,000 00
Sewer Bonds.....	76,000 00
Bridge Bonds.....	39,000 00
City Hall Bonds.....	118,000 00
OUTSTANDING WARRANTS.....	\$17,368 13
General Fund, 1901.....	\$15,943 84
General Fund, 1902.....	31,006 55
Special Funds, 1902.....	417 74
TREASURER'S CASH BALANCE.....	\$130,606 92
General Fund.....	\$18,372 97
Special Funds.....	92,505 96
Redemption Fund.....	19,727 99
Floating Indebtedness.....	\$28,577 42
Delinquent Taxes.....	\$162,129 31
Tax Rate.....	10.4 Mills.
Assessed Valuation of all Taxable Properties.....	\$22,007,730 00
Estimated Value of City Water Works and City Property.....	\$3,000,000 00
Estimated Value of all Property.....	\$25,000,000 00

{ Cash.
Sinking Fund.
Delinquent Taxes.

I. S. HARRIS, *City Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR

STATEMENT OF
Outstanding Warrants, March 1, 1901,
Warrants Issued During the Fiscal Year, 1901-2,
Warrants Paid During the Fiscal Year 1901-2,
Outstanding Warrants, March 1, 1902.

	Outstanding Warrants, March 1, 1901.	Warrants Issued during the Fiscal Year 1901-2.	Warrants Paid during the Fiscal Year 1901-2.	Outstanding Warrants, March 1, 1902.
General Salaries.....	\$1,865 78	\$14,975 00	\$12,607 17	\$4,233 61
General Expenses.....	1,889 84	14,227 39	12,678 90	3,438 33
Legal Department.....	220 27	4,969 45	4,282 21	907 51
Fire Department.....	2,835 72	22,277 78	17,843 89	7,269 61
Street Department.....	12,907 13	66,148 52	61,122 17	17,933 48
Public Grounds and Bldgs.	1,432 79	41,684 72	41,009 83	2,107 68
Police Department.....	2,578 04	23,431 14	19,961 10	6,048 08
Health Department.....	1,410 43	10,823 25	9,601 88	2,631 80
Water Department.....	1,942 93	131,684 60	124,774 00	8,853 53
Sewer Department.....	725 70	22,437 10	15,802 20	7,360 60
Engineering Department.....	622 38	5,400 68	4,836 09	1,186 97
Printing and Stationery.....	483 23	2,668 31	2,180 49	971 05
Cemetery.....	5,277 55	5,265 29	5,366 79	5,176 05
Contingent.....	292 21	5,679 74	3,602 19	2,369 76
Miscellaneous.....	787 60	11,945 44	10,097 07	2,535 97
Park Concerts.....	50 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....
House Moving Fund.....	50 00	50 00	100 00	.....
	\$35,321 60	\$385,068 41	\$347,365 98	\$73,024 03

I. S. HARRIS, City Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

\$1,242,000 FUNDED DEBT, MARCH 1, 1902.

BONDS.	Date of Issue.	Optional.	Mature.	Time.	Rate %	Principal.
Water Extension.....	Oct. 1, 1891	Oct. 1, 1901	Oct. 1, 1906	10-15	6	\$70,000 00
" "	Mar. 1, 1894	Mar. 1, 1904	Mar. 1, 1909	10-15	5	25,000 00
" "	Mar. 1, 1894	Mar. 1, 1904	Mar. 1, 1909	10-15	5	35,000 00
" "	Oct. 15, 1894	Oct. 15, 1904	Oct. 15, 1909	10-15	5	75,000 00
" "	Mar. 2, 1896	Mar. 2, 1906	Mar. 2, 1911	10-15	5	170,000 00
" "	Nov. 15, 1897	Nov. 15, 1907	Nov. 15, 1912	10-15	4 ^{1/2}	35,000 00
" "	Nov. 15, 1897	Nov. 15, 1907	Nov. 15, 1912	10-15	4 ^{1/2}	40,000 00
Refunding Extension.....	Nov. 15, 1897	Nov. 15, 1902	Nov. 15, 1912	5-15	4 ^{1/2}	25,000 00
Refunding.....	Mar. 1, 1899	Mar. 1, 1909	Mar. 1, 1914	10-15	4	50,000 00
Refunding.....	Mar. 1, 1899	Mar. 1, 1914	Mar. 1, 1929	15-30	4	85,000 00
" "	Jan. 2, 1900	Jan. 2, 1915	Jan. 2, 1930	15-30	4	80,000 00
Extension.....	Jan. 2, 1900	Jan. 2, 1910	Jan. 2, 1915	10-15	4	60,000 00
Refunding.....	Feb. 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1916	Feb. 1, 1931	15-30	4	125,000 00
" Refunding.....	Feb. 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1916	Feb. 1, 1925	15-24	4	65,000 00
Extension, Seven Lakes.....	Nov. 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1911	Nov. 1, 1916	10-15	4	69,000 00
Total Water Bonds.....						\$1,009,000 00
Sewer Construction.....	July 1, 1888	July 1, 1898	July 1, 1903	10-15	6	\$18,000 00
Extension.....	July 1, 1890	July 1, 1900	July 1, 1905	10-15	6	23,000 00
" "	Oct. 15, 1894	Oct. 15, 1904	Oct. 15, 1909	10-15	5	20,000 00
" "	July 1, 1895	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1910	10-15	5	15,000 00
Total Sewer Bonds.....						\$76,000 00
Bridge and Viaduct.....	July 1, 1890	July 1, 1900	July 1, 1905	10-15	6	\$9,000 00
" "	Aug. 1, 1891	Aug. 1, 1901	Aug. 1, 1906	10-15	6	30,000 00
Total Bridge and Viaduct Bonds.....						\$39,000 00
Public Buildings—City Hall.....	Sept. 3, 1901	Sept. 3, 1911	Sept. 3, 1916	10-15	4	\$118,000 00

NOTE A—Each issue of Bonds is numbered from "One" up, and in denominations of \$1,000.00 each.
 NOTE B—The Sinking Fund and Interest is levied for each year in accordance with the Statute and Ordinances.
 NOTE C—Five (5) Water Extension Bonds of the issue October 1, 1891; Eleven (11) Sewer Construction Bonds of the issue July 1, 1888; and Four (4) Bridge and Viaduct Bonds of the issue July 1, 1890, have been advertised and called in by our City Treasurer since March 1, 1902.
 NOTE D—\$129,000.00 4 per cent. Water Bonds have been issued and sold since March 1, 1902.

I. S. HARRIS, City Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.
CITY HALL.

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
August 21st, 1902.

*To the Honorable
The Mayor and City Council
Of the City of Colorado Springs.*

GENTLEMEN:—In addition to the preceding statements (covering the last fiscal year), you will also find submitted herewith Financial Statements of the City of Colorado Springs covering the period of four months, *March 1st to July 1st, 1902*, viz:

- Annual Appropriation Bill.
- Statement of Warrants Issued Against Appropriations. (General Fund.)
- Statement of Special Funds.
- Redemption Fund—Bonds and Coupons Paid.
- Trial Balance, July 1st, 1902.
- Financial Exhibit, July 1st, 1902.
- Statement of Outstanding Warrants, March 1st, 1902.
- Statement of Warrants Issued, March 1st, to July 1st, 1902.
- Statement of Warrants Paid, March 1st to July 1st, 1902.
- Statement of Outstanding Warrants, July 1st, 1902.
- Statement of Funded Debt, July 1st, 1902.

Respectfully,
I. S. HARRIS,
City Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION.

Fiscal Year, March 1, 1902, to March 1, 1903.

GENERAL FUND.	
Salary of Mayor.....	\$1,800 00
Salary of Aldermen.....	2,000 00
Salary of City Clerk.....	1,500 00
Salary of City Auditor.....	1,500 00
Salary of City Treasurer.....	1,500 00
Salary of City Stenographer.....	960 00
Salary of Police Magistrate.....	780 00
Salary of Food Inspector.....	1,020 00
Salary of Store Keeper.....	900 00
Total General Salaries.....	\$11,960 00
Election Expenses.....	\$1,000 00
Collecting Revenues.....	2,290 00
Interest on Warrants.....	2,500 00
Auditing Accounts.....	500 00
Associated Charities.....	1,500 00
Public Library.....	2,700 00
Chamber of Commerce.....	1,200 00
Total General Expenses.....	\$11,690 00
Salary of City Attorney.....	\$1,700 00
Damages and Legal Expenses.....	7,000 00
Total Legal Department.....	\$8,700 00
Salary Chief Fire Department.....	\$1,400 00
Salary Assistant Chief.....	1,080 00
Salary Firemen.....	15,480 00
Materials and Supplies.....	1,875 00
Maintenance, Repairs and Incidentals.....	5,150 00
Total Fire Department.....	\$24,985 00
Salary Street Supervisor.....	\$1,200 00
Maintenance.....	21,900 00
Steam Road Roller.....	3,500 00
Sprinkling Streets.....	5,000 00
Electric Sprinkler.....	6,000 00
Bridge Construction.....	14,500 00
Street Lighting.....	15,000 00
Total S. A. B. D. and S. Department.....	\$67,100 00

Public Buildings and Grounds.....	\$3,500 00
Care Public Grounds and Buildings.....	5,800 00
Fuel, Lights and Sundry Expenses.....	1,500 00
Prospect Lake Improvement.....	1,000 00
Park Concerts.....	2,000 00
Horticultural Society.....	250 00
Total P. G. and B. Department.....	\$14,050 00
Salary City Marshal.....	\$1,400 00
Salary Captain.....	1,140 00
Salary Sergeant.....	1,020 00
Salary Patrolmen.....	13,500 00
Salary Patrolmen Detective Work.....	2,040 00
Extra Police and Incidentals.....	2,500 00
Dog Fund.....	200 00
Care City Dump.....	600 00
Total Police Department.....	\$22,400 00
Salary City Physician.....	\$1,000 00
Maintenance Health Department.....	11,530 00
Total Health Department.....	\$12,530 00
Salary Water Superintendent.....	\$1,400 00
Salary Foreman.....	1,080 00
Salary Assistants.....	3,600 00
Salary Water Commissioner.....	1,200 00
Salary Assistant to Water Commissioner.....	960 00
Maintenance	5,000 00
Irrigation	7,000 00
Tapping.....	1,500 00
Conduit on Buena Ventura Street.....	2,000 00
Construction and Extension.....	35,000 00
Strickler Tunnel Judgment.....	24,065 00
Highline Reservoir.....	50,000 00
Total Water Department.....	\$132,805 00
Salary Sewer Inspector.....	\$1,200 00
Maintenance	1,000 00
Construction.....	16,000 00
Total Sewer Department.....	\$18,200 00
Salary City Engineer.....	\$1,800 00
Salary Assistant Engineer.....	1,200 00
Instruments	500 00
Maintenance	2,500 00
Total Engineer Department.....	\$6,000 00

Printing and Stationery.....	\$6,000 00
Total Printing and Stationery.....	\$6,000 00
Contingent Fund.....	\$7,000 00
Total Contingent Fund.....	\$7,000 00
Total Appropriations, General Fund.....	\$343,420 00
Add Account Bond Issue, Credits, etc.:	
Police Department, Rock Pile.....	\$309 10
Health Department, 1901 Balance.....	1,020 83
Water Department, 1901 Balance	4,874 22
" Bond Issue.....	20,000 00
" Collections.....	1,848 70
Total General Fund.....	\$371,472 85
SPECIAL FUNDS.	
Salary of Building Inspector.....	\$1,200 00
Total Building Inspector.....	\$1,200 00
Cemetery Maintenance.....	\$3,000 00
Cemetery Improvements.....	2,000 00
Purchase Cemetery Ground.....	1,500 00
Total Cemetery Department.....	\$6,500 00
Total Special Funds.....	\$7,700 00
REDEMPTION FUND.	
Interest on Bridge and Viaduct Bonds.....	\$2,340 00
Bridge and Viaduct Sinking Fund.....	8,000 00
Total S. A. B. D. and S. Department.....	\$10,340 00
Interest on City Hall Bonds.....	\$5,700 00
Total P. G. and B. Department.....	\$5,700 00
Interest on Water Works Bonds.....	\$46,690 00
Water Works Sinking Fund.....	14,000 00
Total Water Department.....	\$60,690 00
Interest on Sewer Bonds	\$4,210 00
Sewer Sinking Fund	15,000 00
Total Sewer Department.....	\$19,210 00
Total Redemption Fund.....	\$95,940 00
Grand Total Appropriations.....	\$175,112 85

I. S. HARRIS, *City Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

**STATEMENT OF
WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST THE VARIOUS FUNDS,**

March 1st to July 1st, 1902.

GENERAL FUND.**GENERAL SALARIES.**

Appropriation.....	\$11,960 00
Warrants Issued—Salary of Mayor.....	\$600 00
" " " " Aldermen.....	933 24
" " " " City Clerk.....	500 00
" " " " City Auditor.....	500 00
" " " " City Treasurer.....	500 00
" " " " City Stenographer.....	320 00
" " " " Police Magistrate.....	260 00
" " " " Food Inspector.....	340 00
" " " " Store-Keeper.....	300 00
	4,253 24
Unexpended Appropriation.....	\$7,706 76

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Appropriation.....	\$11,690 00
Warrants Issued—Election Expenses.....	
" " " " Collecting Revenues.....	
" " " " Interest on Warrants.....	\$2,170 61
" " " " Auditing Accounts.....	500 00
" " " " Associated Charities.....	500 00
" " " " Public Library.....	900 00
" " " " Chamber of Commerce.....	600 00
	4,670 61
Unexpended Appropriation.....	\$7,019 39

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation.....	\$8,700 00
Warrants Issued—Salary of City Attorney.....	\$566 64
" " " " Damages and Legal Expenses.....	6,486 26
	7,052 90
Unexpended Appropriation.....	\$1,647 10

FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Appropriation.....	\$24,985 00
Warrants Issued—Salary of Chief.....	\$466 64
" " " " Salary of Assistant Chief.....	360 00
" " " " Salary of Firemen.....	4,898 11
" " " " Materials and Supplies.....	1,714 98
" " " " Maintenance, Repairs and Incidentals.....	1,690 41
Unexpended Appropriation.....	9,130 14
	\$15,854 86

STREET DEPARTMENT.	
Appropriation.....	\$67,100 00
Warrants Issued—Salary of Street Supervisor.....	\$400 00
" " " " Maintenance.....	10,031 99
" " " " Steam Road Roller.....	3,500 00
" " " " Sprinkling Streets.....	2,005 83
" " " " Electric Sprinkler.....	6,000 00
" " " " Bridge Construction.....	1,451 32
" " " " Street Lighting.....	4,864 69
Unexpended Appropriation.....	28,253 83
	\$38,846 17

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.	
Appropriation.....	\$14,050 00
Warrants Issued—Public Buildings and Grounds.....	\$2,091 00
" " " " Care Public Grounds and Buildings.....	4,179 60
" " " " Fuel, Lights and Sundry Expenses.....	361 79
" " " " Prospect Lake Improvement.....	421 00
" " " " Park Concerts.....	703 00
" " " " Horticultural Society.....	250 00
Unexpended Appropriation.....	8,006 39
	\$6,043 61

POLICE DEPARTMENT.	
Appropriation.....	\$22,400 00
Receipts from Rock Pile.....	309 10
Warrants Issued—Salary City Marshal.....	\$466 64
" " " " Salary Captain.....	380 00
" " " " Salary Sergeant.....	340 00
" " " " Salary Patrolmen.....	4,496 25
" " " " Salary Detectives.....	680 00
" " " " Extra Police and Incidentals.....	1,511 91
" " " " Dog Fund.....	355 00
" " " " Care City Dump.....	200 00
Unexpended Appropriation.....	8,429 80
	\$14,279 30

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.	
Appropriation.....	\$12,530 00
Credit Balance from previous year.....	1,020 83
Warrants Issued—Salary City Physician.....	\$333 32
" " " " Maintenance.....	3,460 61
Unexpended Appropriation.....	3,793 93
	\$9,756 90

WATER DEPARTMENT.	
Appropriation.....	\$132,805 00
Credit Balance from previous year.....	4,874 22
Credits from Bond Sale.....	20,000 00
Receipts from Meters, etc.....	1,848 70 \$159,527 92
Warrants Issued—Salary Water Superintendent.....	466 64
" " Salary Foreman.....	
" " Salary Assistants.....	1,445 50
" " Salary Water Commissioner.....	400 00
" " Salary Asst. to Water Commissioner.....	320 00
" " Maintenance.....	3,901 84
" " Irrigation.....	9,577 58
" " Tapping.....	6,013 12
" " Conduit on Buena Ventura street.....	1,926 40
" " Construction and Extension.....	27,277 17
" " Strickler Tunnel Judgment.....	
" " Highline Reservoir.....	51,328 25
Unexpended Appropriation.....	\$108,199 67

SEWER DEPARTMENT.	
Appropriation.....	\$18,200 00
Warrants Issued—Salary Sewer Inspector.....	\$400 00
" " Maintenance.....	509 30
" " Construction.....	4,724 58 5,633 88
Unexpended Appropriation.....	\$12,566 12

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.	
Appropriation.....	\$6,000 00
Warrants Issued—Salary City Engineer.....	\$600 00
" " Salary Assistant Engineer.....	400 00
" " Instruments.....	477 88
" " Maintenance.....	1,598 81 3,076 69
Unexpended Appropriation.....	\$2,923 31

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.	
Appropriation.....	\$6,000 00
Warrants Issued.....	2,458 73
Unexpended Appropriation.....	\$3,541 27

CONTINGENT.	
Appropriation.....	\$7,000 00
Warrants Issued.....	1,147 96
Unexpended Appropriation.....	\$5,852 04

RECAPITULATION—GENERAL FUND.

(Total of all preceding accounts.)

Appropriation.....	\$343,420 00
Credit Balance from previous years.....	5,895 05
Credits from Bond Sale.....	20,000 00
Receipts from Meters, Rock Pile, etc.....	2,157 80 \$371,472 85
Warrants Issued.....	137,236 35
Unexpended Appropriation—General Fund.....	\$234,236 50

SPECIAL FUNDS.

(Self-sustaining.)

CITY HALL BUILDING.

Credit Balance from previous year.....	\$49,632 34
Additional Receipts from Bond Sale.....	41,875 00 \$91,507 34
Warrants Issued.....	8,995 50
Unexpended Cash Balance.....	\$82,511 84

* CEMETERY.

Credit Balance from previous year.....	\$3,498 12
Receipts from Sale and Care of Lots and Grave Digging ..	3,171 50 \$6,669 62
Warrants Issued.....	3,712 06

Unexpended Cash Balance.....	\$2,957 56
------------------------------	------------

* Warrants amounting to \$3,824.00, issued to purchase new cemetery ground, are registered, bearing 5 per cent. interest.

BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Credit Balance from previous year.....	\$224 00
Receipts from Building Permits.....	246 50 \$470 50
Warrants Issued.....	400 00
Unexpended Cash Balance.....	\$70 50

INDIVIDUALS.

(Part Payments on Cemetery Lots, Water Rents, etc.)	
Credit Balance from previous year.....	\$444 50

HOUSE MOVING.

(Deposits as per Ordinance—Held in Trust.)

Credit Balance from previous year.....	\$150 00
--	----------

BADGES. <i>(Account of Licenses.)</i>	
Receipts from Badges Issued.....	\$25 00
Badges Redeemed.....	22 00
Cash Balance.....	\$3 00

TRUST FUNDS.	
Cash Received by City Treasurer.....	\$105 00
Warrants Issued—High School Trust Fund.....	\$70 00
" " Free Library Trust Fund.....	35 00
	\$105 00

REDEMPTION FUND.

(For Redemption of Bonds and Payment of Coupons.)

Credit Balance from previous year.....	\$11,972 91
Receipts from Tax Levy.....	30,905 94
Coupons Paid.....	18,150 00
Sinking Fund Balance.....	\$24,728 85

I. S. HARRIS, *City Auditor.*

CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

TRIAL BALANCE.

July 1st, 1902.

Statement of City Treasurer's Cash Balance,
General, Special and Redemption Funds, Outstanding War-
rants, Funded Debt, Uncollected Tax Levy and
Unexpended Appropriations.

Folio	ACCOUNTS.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
1	City Treasurer.....	\$146,447 32	.....
3	General Fund.....	.....	\$32,692 02
5	Outstanding Warrants—	Special Funds.....	6,713 05
7	City Hall,	" "	82,511 84
9	Cemetery,	" "	2,957 56
11	Individuals,	" "	444 50
13	House Moving,	" "	150 00
15	Badges,	" "	3 00
21	Building Inspector,	" "	70 50
23	Purchase Cemetery Grounds, 1901,	" "	3,824 00
33	Redemption Fund.....	.....	24,728 85
37	Warrants Issued and Paid—General Fund.....	92,370 92	.....
39	Outstanding Warrants,	" "	92,370 92
51	Funded Debt.....	.....	1,242,000 00
43	Bonds Issued and Paid—Water Works.....	1,009,000 00	.....
45	Bonds Issued and Paid—Sewer.....	76,000 00	.....
47	Bonds Issued and Paid—Bridge and Viaduct.....	39,000 00	.....
49	Bonds Issued and Paid—City Hall.....	118,000 00	.....
55	County Treasurer.....	123,993 60	.....
57	Tax Levy.....	.....	123,993 60
	Equilibrium.....	\$1,608,635 84	\$1,608,635 84

TRIAL BALANCE—Continued.

APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

Folio	ACCOUNTS.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
67	Appropriations—General Fund.....	\$234,236 50	
73	Salary of Mayor— General Salaries		\$1,200 00
75	Salary of Aldermen, " "	1,066 76	
77	Salary of City Clerk, " "	1,000 00	
79	Salary of City Auditor, " "	1,000 00	
81	Salary of City Treasurer, " "	1,000 00	
83	Salary of City Stenographer, " "	640 00	
85	Salary of Police Magistrate, " "	520 00	
87	Salary of Food Inspector, " "	680 00	
89	Salary of Store keeper, " "	600 00	
95	Election Expenses—General Expenses.....	1,000 00	
97	Collecting Revenues, " "	2,290 00	
99	Interest on Warrants, " "	329 39	
101	Auditing Accounts, " "		
103	Associated Charities, " "	1,000 00	
105	Public Library, " "	1,800 00	
107	Chamber of Commerce, " "	600 00	
113	Salary of City Attorney— Legal Department.....	1,133 36	
115	Damages and Legal Expenses, " "	513 74	
121	Salary of Chief— Fire Department.....	933 36	
123	Salary of Assistant Chief, " "	720 00	
125	Salary of Firemen, " "	10,581 89	
127	Material and Supplies, " "	160 02	
129	M'tenance, Rep'r's & Incidentals, " "	3,459 59	
135	Salary Street Supervisor—Street Department.....	800 00	
137	Maintenance, " "	11,868 01	
139	Steam Road Roller, " "		
141	Sprinkling Streets, " "	2,994 17	
	Carried Forward.....	\$234,236 50	\$47,890 29

TRIAL BALANCE—Continued.

APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

Folio	ACCOUNTS.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
	Brought Forward.....	\$234,236 50	\$47,890 29
143	Electric Sprinkler—Street Department.....		
145	Bridge Construction, " "		13,048 68
147	Street Lighting, " "		10,135 31
153	Public Buildings and Grounds— P. G. & B. Dept.....		1,409 00
155	Care Public Grounds and Bldgs., " "		1,620 40
157	Fuel, Lights and Sundry Exp., " "		1,138 21
159	Prospect Lake Improvement, " "		579 00
161	Park Concerts, " "		1,297 00
163	Horticultural Society, " "		
169	Salary City Marshal— Police Department.....		933 36
171	Salary Captain, " "		760 00
173	Salary Sergeant, " "		680 00
175	Salary Patrolmen, " "		9,003 75
177	Salary Patrolmen,detective work " "		1,360 00
179	Extra Police and Incidentals, " "		988 09
181	Dog Fund, " "		154 10
183	Care City Dump, " "		400 00
189	Salary City Physician— Health Department.....		666 68
191	Maintenance, " "		9,090 22
197	Salary Superintendent— Water Department.....		933 36
199	Salary Foreman, " "		1,080 00
201	Salary Assistants, " "		2,154 50
203	Salary Commissioner, " "		800 00
205	Salary Asst. Commissioner," "		640 00
207	Maintenance, " "		598 16
209	Irrigation, " "		7,422 42
211	Tapping, " "		35 66
	Carried Forward.....	\$234,236 50	\$114,818 19

TRIAL BALANCE—Concluded.

APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

Folio	ACCOUNTS.	DEBIT.	CREDIT.
	Brought Forward.....	\$234,236 50	\$114,818 19
213	Conduit, Buena Ventura St.—Water Department	73 60	
215	Construction and Exten., " "	10,396 97	
217	Strickler Tunnel Judgment " "	24,065 00	
219	High Line Reservoir, " "	60,000 00	
225	Salary Inspector—Sewer Department.....	800 00	
227	Maintenance, " "	490 70	
229	Construction, " "	11,275 42	
235	Salary City Engineer—Engineer Department.....	1,200 00	
237	Salary Asst. Engineer, " "	800 00	
239	Instruments, " "	22 12	
241	Maintenance, " "	901 19	
247	Printing and Stationery	3,541 27	
249	Contingent Fund.....	5,852 04	
	Equilibrium.....	\$234,236 50	\$234,236 50

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 28, 1902.

I. S. HARRIS, *City Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT, JULY 1, 1902.

FUNDED DEBT.....	\$1,242,000 00
Water Works Bonds.....	\$1,009,000 00
Sewer Bonds.....	76,000 00
Bridge Bonds	39,000 00
City Hall Bonds.....	118,000 00
OUTSTANDING WARRANTS	\$99,083 97
General Fund, 1901.....	\$3,899 09
General Fund, 1902.....	88,471 83
Special Funds, 1902	6,713 05
TREASURER'S CASH BALANCE.....	\$146,447 32
General Fund.....	32,692 02
Special Funds.....	89,026 45
Redemption Fund.....	24,728 85
Floating Indebtedness.....	\$59,678 90
Delinquent Taxes	123,993 60
Tax Rate.....	10.4 Mills.
Assessed Valuation of all Taxable Properties	\$22,007,730 00
Estimated Value of City Water Works and City Property.....	3,000,000 00
Estimated Value of all Property	25,000,000 00
Provision for Payment of Bonded and Floating Debt.....	<div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">Cash.</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">Redemption Fund.</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">Delinquent Taxes.</div>

I. S. HARRIS, *City Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

STATEMENT OF

**Outstanding Warrants, March 1, 1902,
Warrants Issued March 1 to July 1, 1902,
Warrants Paid March 1 to July 1, 1902,
Outstanding Warrants, July 1, 1902.**

	Outstanding Warrants, March 1, 1902.	Warrants Issued, March 1 to July 1, 1902.	Warrants Paid, March 1 to July 1, 1902.	Outstanding Warrants, July 1, 1902.
General Salaries 1902	\$4,953 24	\$1,354 97	\$2,898 27	
General Expenses "	4,670 61	1,991 77	2,678 84	
Legal Department "	7,052 90	280 82	6,772 08	
Fire Department "	9,130 14	2,835 24	6,294 90	
Street Department "	28,253 83	9,044 46	19,209 37	
Pub. Grounds and Bldgs "	8,006 39	4,069 94	3,936 45	
Police Department "	8,429 80	3,812 58	4,617 22	
Health Department "	3,793 93	1,677 02	2,116 91	
Water Department "	51,328 25	19,543 50	31,784 75	
Sewer Department "	5,633 88	911 07	4,722 81	
Engineering Departm't "	3,076 69	1,612 23	1,464 46	
Printing and Stationery "	2,458 73	1,460 43	998 30	
Contingent "	1,147 96	170 49	977 47	
General Fund 1901	\$73,024 03	69,124 94	3,899 09	
Total General Fund	\$73,024 03	\$137,236 35	\$117,889 46	\$92,370 92
Building Inspector 1902	\$400 00	300 00	100 00	
Cemetery Fund "	3,712 06	2,976 01	736 05	
City Hall Fund "	8,995 50	3,188 50	5,807 00	
Trust Funds "	105 00	35 00	70 00	
Total Special Funds	313,212 56	\$6,499 51	\$6,713 05	
GRAND TOTALS	\$73,024 03	\$150,448 91	\$124,388 97	\$99,083 97

I. S. HARRIS, City Auditor.

\$1,242,000 FUNDED DEBT, JULY 1, 1902.

BONDS.	Date of Issue.	Optional.	Mature.	Time.	Rate	Principal.
Water Extension	Oct. 1, 1891	Oct. 1, 1901	Oct. 1, 1906	10-15	6	\$70,000 00
" "	Mar. 1, 1894	Mar. 1, 1904	Mar. 1, 1909	10-15	5	25,000 00
" "	Mar. 1, 1894	Mar. 1, 1904	Mar. 1, 1909	10-15	5	35,000 00
" "	Oct. 15, 1894	Oct. 15, 1904	Oct. 15, 1909	10-15	5	75,000 00
" "	Mar. 2, 1896	Mar. 2, 1906	Mar. 2, 1911	10-15	5	170,000 00
" "	Nov. 15, 1897	Nov. 15, 1907	Nov. 15, 1912	10-15	4 ¹ / ₂	35,000 00
" "	Nov. 15, 1897	Nov. 15, 1907	Nov. 15, 1912	10-15	4 ¹ / ₂	40,000 00
" Refunding	Nov. 15, 1897	Nov. 15, 1902	Nov. 15, 1912	5-15	4 ¹ / ₂	25,000 00
" Extension	Mar. 1, 1899	Mar. 1, 1909	Mar. 1, 1914	10-15	4	50,000 00
" Refunding	Mar. 1, 1899	Mar. 1, 1914	Mar. 1, 1929	15-30	4	85,000 00
" Extension	Jan. 2, 1900	Jan. 2, 1915	Jan. 2, 1930	15-30	4	80,000 00
" Refunding	Jan. 2, 1900	Jan. 2, 1910	Jan. 2, 1915	10-15	4	60,000 00
" " Refunding	Feb. 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1916	Feb. 1, 1931	15-30	4	125,000 00
" Extension, Seven Lakes	Feb. 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1916	Feb. 1, 1925	15-24	4	65,000 00
Total Water Bonds	Nov. 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1911	Nov. 1, 1916	10-15	4	69,000 00
Sewer Construction	July 1, 1888	July 1, 1898	July 1, 1903	10-15	6	\$18,000 00
" Extension	July 1, 1890	July 1, 1900	July 1, 1905	10-15	6	23,000 00
" "	Oct. 15, 1894	Oct. 15, 1904	Oct. 15, 1909	10-15	5	20,000 00
" "	July 1, 1895	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1910	10-15	5	15,000 00
Total Sewer Bonds						\$76,000 00
Bridge and Viaduct	July 1, 1890	July 1, 1900	July 1, 1905	10-15	6	\$9,000 00
" "	Aug. 1, 1891	Aug. 1, 1901	Aug. 1, 1906	10-15	6	30,000 00
Total Bridge and Viaduct Bonds						\$39,000 00
Public Buildings—City Hall	Sept. 3, 1901	Sept. 3, 1911	Sept. 3, 1916	10-15	4	\$118,000 00

NOTE A—Each issue of Bonds is numbered from "One" up, and in denominations of \$1,000.00 each.

NOTE B—The Sinking Fund and Interest is levied for each year in accordance with the Statute and Ordinances.

NOTE C—Five (5) Water Extension Bonds of the issue October 1, 1891; Eleven (11) Sewer Construction Bonds of the issue July 1, 1888; and Four (4) Bridge and Viaduct Bonds of the Issue July 1, 1890, have been advertised and called in by our City Treasurer since March 1, 1902.

NOTE D—\$129,000.00 per cent. Water Bonds have been issued and sold since July 1, 1902.

I. S. HARRIS, City Auditor.

REPORT OF THE CITY CLERK.



ALBERT L. PATTON, Chairman of the Cemetery and
Printing Committee.
Alderman 1901, 1902.



TEMPORARY LOCATION, CITY OFFICES.

New City Hall, in course of construction, to the left. Patrol Station in
the rear.



OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.



K. M. MACMILLAN, City Clerk.

Assistant to the City Clerk and City Treasurer 1900.
City Clerk 1901, 1902.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., September 3, 1902.

To the Honorable,
The Mayor and Board of Aldermen,
Colorado Springs.

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting my report for the fiscal year, I shall not make a statement of the records of births and deaths filed in my department, as I understand they will be presented to you by another department.

Licenses issued from March 1st, 1901, to March 1st, 1902:

- 125 Express.
- 80 Hack and Carriage.
- 62 Semi-annual Hucksters.
- 27 Semi-annual Druggist.
- 10 Billiard and Bowling Alley.
- 9 Pop Corn and Peanut.
- 7 Livery.
- 6 Employment Agency.
- 4 Ticket Broker.
- 3 Auctioneer.
- 9 Hotel Solicitors.
- 1 Pawn Broker.
- 28 Miscellaneous.
- 497 Dog.

In connection with the license department, I may state that a system of vehicle license plates has been adopted which has proved very satisfactory to the owners of such vehicles and materially assisted in the regulation and collection of licenses.

I would therefore recommend that in the adoption of any ordinance concerning licenses you provide for the permanence of this system.

A book for the indexing for all important papers now on file in

this office has been prepared and the work will go forward as rapidly as possible.

I shall confine the balance of this report to the cemetery department.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Long before the town of Colorado Springs was organized, the present location of Evergreen Cemetery was selected by the early settlers as a place of burial. The site was quite a natural one and no more suitable spot for the purpose could have been chosen.

On a high plateau commanding a beautiful view of the Fountain Valley, Broadmoor and Cheyenne Mountain, appropriately decorated by clusters of pine trees and surrounded by the grandest attractions of nature, it is indeed a place of retirement, not accessible to holiday crowds, nor boisterous gaiety, but, as it always should be, sacred to the repose of the dead.

Evergreen Cemetery is located about two miles southeast of the city, the ground gently sloping toward the south and east away from the city, precludes the possibility of any danger to the public health.

The date of the first interment is unknown, but the earliest burial record is January 7th, 1874. The city took charge of the cemetery in 1875, when it purchased thirty-six acres which formed the nucleus of the present cemetery. Additional purchases have been made until now the city owns 132 acres.

No records were made of the interments prior to the ownership by the city, and it is a very difficult matter to determine the location of many burials there before that time. The number of interments to date is estimated to be about 8,000.

The City Council very wisely, by an ordinance passed October 20, 1896, made it unlawful to bury the body of any person within the corporate limits of this city. This prevents the establishment of family cemeteries on private grounds, which are soon filled and often abandoned. Are there not many such desecrated and obnoxious graveyards in many cities that have been in existence fifty years?

During the past year Forest Addition has been platted and made a part of the cemetery. It contains 1,696 lots. An iron fence around the addition was constructed at a cost of \$1,200. It is now the intention of the Cemetery Committee to have about 1,000 lots in this addition reserved to be sold only upon a deposit of \$150 for the perpetual endowment of each lot, and to extend this feature to purchasers of all lots in any part of the cemetery.

An ordinance is now before the City Council which provides for an Endowment Fund and for the proper management and control of all cemetery matters. The income arising from the endowment fund so provided is for the protection, preservation and for the care of grass and flowers of the lots so endowed. The principal can never be expended.

The arguments in favor of perpetual care are so conclusive, that we firmly believe a majority of the lot holders in Evergreen Cemetery will insure their lots and memorials against destroying influences, knowing that they cannot always be on hand to check the beginning of decay; personal care can, at the best, continue but a while, and it is still less expected that those who come after them will do what they have failed to accomplish. It is a natural wish that one's own place of final repose should ever be respectable and maintained with a high degree of care.

The adoption of the lawn or landscape plan would very materially add to the beauty of the cemetery; this would remove the alleys and cross-walks from each block; no stone walls or iron fences around lots would be permitted. Under this system the cost of maintenance would be much less, irrigation greatly simplified, and this feature being of such importance should command favorable consideration.

A new system of records has been prepared and will be adopted, which will show the exact location of each grave on the lot. No effort should be spared in keeping accurate records of all interments, and the enforcement of a system which is absolutely correct in all details.

The Cemetery Committee have in view the need of a chapel, superintendent's office and other improvements, and expect to have their plans put into effect in the near future.

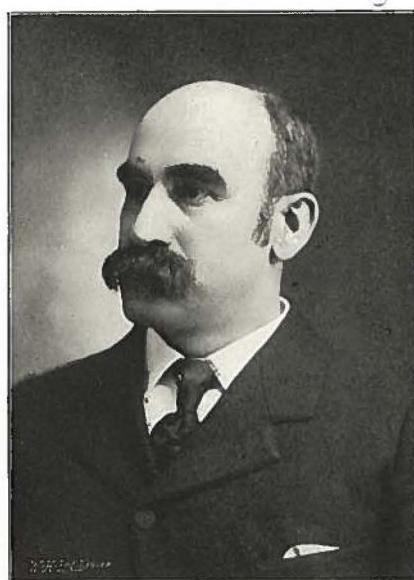
The Superintendent, De Los Powell, is giving his attention to the requirements of an up-to-date cemetery, and when the system as outlined is in operation, he expects to make it one of the best in the country.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending February 28th, 1902, were:

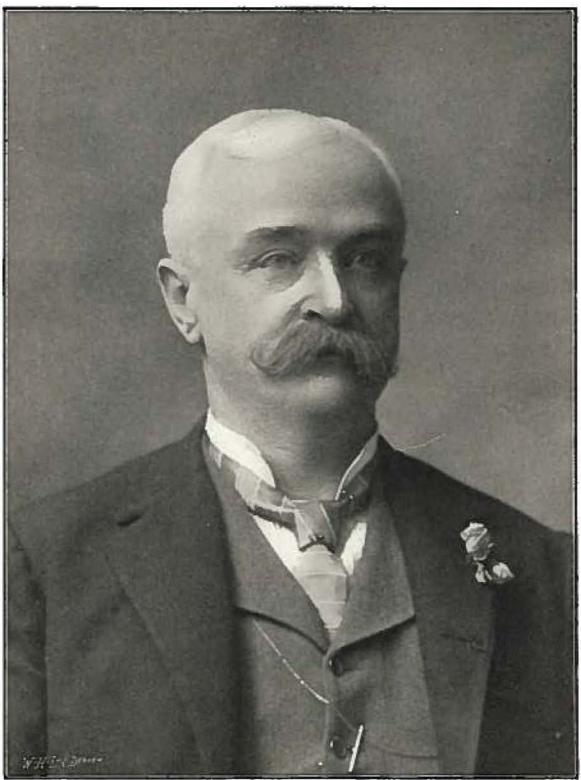
Sale of Lots.....	\$3,732 70
Digging Graves.....	1,891 00
Care of Lots.....	2,123 85
Total.....	\$7,745 55

Respectfully submitted,

K. M. MACMILLAN,
City Clerk.



D. B. FAIRLEY.
Treasurer 1886, 1887, 1888.



E. H. BRENNAN, Assistant to the City Clerk and City
Treasurer.

Assistant to the City Auditor 1901.



OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.



J. A. VOORHEES, City Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

CITY TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

RECEIPTS.

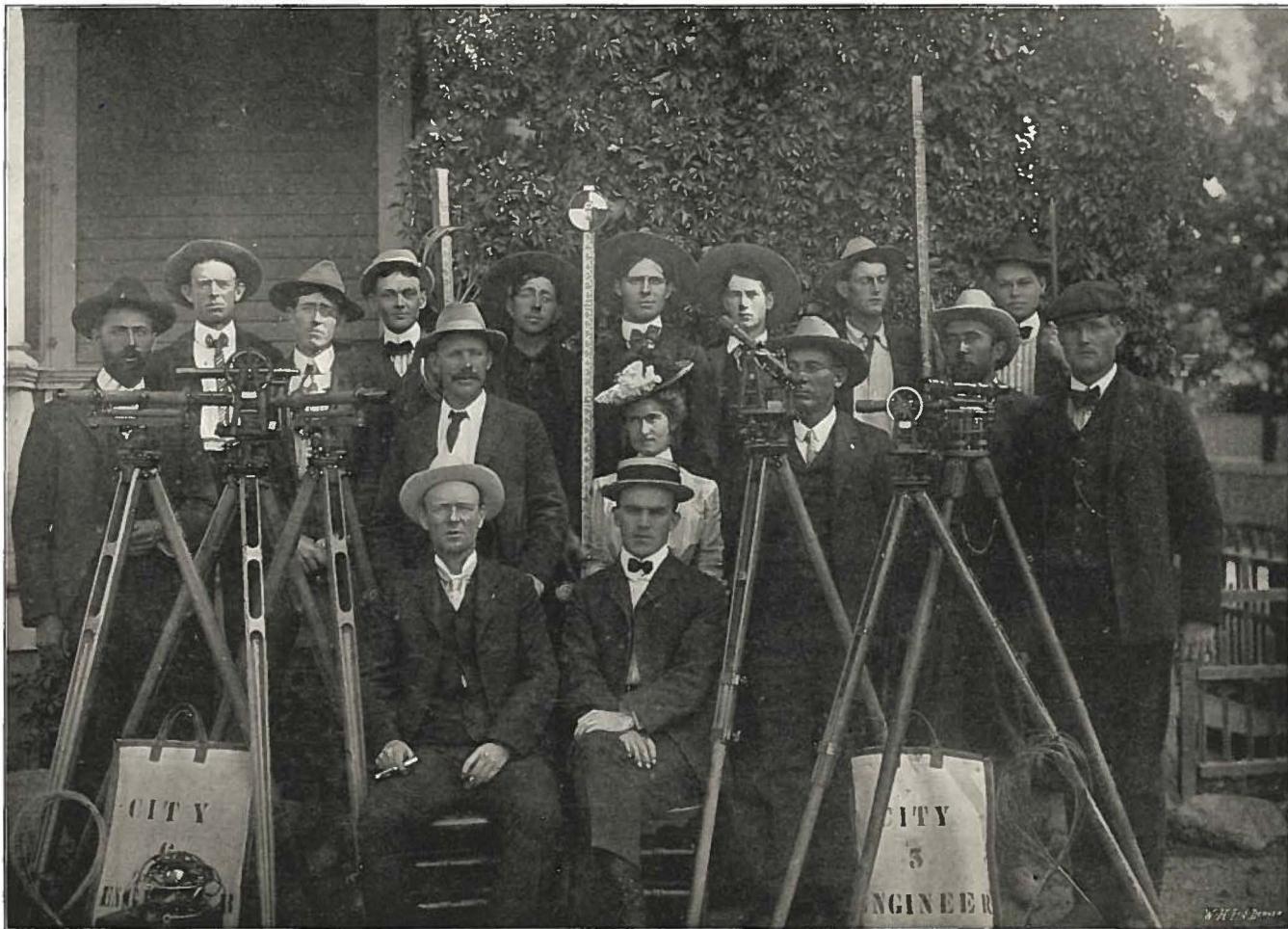
For Four Months Ending June 30, 1902.

DISBURSEMENTS.

CASH ON HAND MARCH 1, 1902.....		\$101,688 96	<i>Gen'l Fund—Warrants Paid</i>	\$117,889 46
<i>General Fund</i>		\$110,766 39	General Fund, 1901	\$69,124 94
County Treasurer—Taxes.....	\$52,526 87		General Salaries.....	1,354 97
Water Rents.....	32,726 25		General Expenses.....	1,991 77
Tapping.....	3,257 07		Legal Department.....	280 82
Fines Turning on Water.....	98 00		Fire "	2,835 24
Business License.....	3,663 80		S.,A.,B.,D.&S. "	9,044 46
Dog License.....	944 50		P. G. & B. "	4,069 94
Druggist License.....	7,000 00		Police "	3,812 58
Police Magistrate.....	857 95		Health "	1,677 02
City Engineer.....	378 10		Water "	18,543 50
Ambulance.....	135 00		Sewer "	911 07
Fumigating.....	13 00		Engineer "	1,612 23
Water Meters.....	1,448 70		Printing and Stationery.....	1,460 43
Miscellaneous.....	7,717 15		Contingent	170 49
<i>Special Funds</i>		45,647 00	<i>Special Funds</i>	6,521 51
Building Inspector.....	470 50		Building Inspector.....	300 00
Cemetery—Sale of Lots.....	717 50		Cemetery.....	2,976 01
" Grave Digging.....	687 00		City Hall Fund.....	3,188 50
" Care of Lots.....	1,767 00		Badges Redeemed.....	22 00
Badges.....	25 00		Free Library Trust Fund.....	35 00
Miscellaneous.....	41,980 00			
<i>Redemption Fund</i>		30,905 94	<i>Redemption Fund</i>	18,150 00
County Treasurer—Taxes.....	30,905 94		Coupons Paid.....	18,150 00
		187,319 33	Cash on hand.....	
		\$289,008 29		
Cash on hand (brought down).....		\$146,447 32	<i>Apportioned as follows:</i>	
			General Fund.....	\$32,692 02
			Special Funds.....	89,026 45
			Redemption Fund.....	24,728 85
				\$146,447 32

I certify that the above statement is correct,

J. A. VOORHEES, *City Treasurer.*



ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.—CITY ENGINEERING CORPS.



H. I. REID.

City Engineer 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894,
1895, 1896, 1897, 1900.



E. A. SAWYER.
City Engineer 1898, 1899.



E. W. CASE, City Engineer.
City Engineer 1901, 1902.

City Engineer

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

CITY ENGINEER.

To the Honorable

*The Mayor and City Council,
Colorado Springs, Colo.*

GENTLEMEN—

You will find herewith Summary of Engineering Work to April 1, 1901, and Report of City Engineer for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1902.

Respectfully,

E. W. CASE,

City Engineer.

SUMMARY OF ENGINEERING WORK.

The water system of Colorado Springs was, practically, begun in the year 1878, when the plans for the 8-inch and 10-inch main to the Ruxton Creek above Manitou and Mesa Reservoir No. 1 were prepared. At that time, this pipe line and Reservoir were put in at a cost of \$64,000. The capacity of the Mesa Reservoir No. 1 is 1,125,000 gallons.

In 1883, the Ruxton intake was moved up the Ruxton creek about one-half mile.

No additions of consequence were made until 1886, when the Mesa Reservoir No. 2 was constructed at a cost of \$10,000, and a capacity of 9,000,000 gallons.

In 1889, the new 16-inch main, 31,565 feet in length, from Manitou to Colorado Springs, was put in at a cost of \$110,547.21.

The same year (1889) 5,352 feet of 12-inch pipe and 7,914 feet of 10-inch pipe was put in at a cost of \$29,350.44, to bring the water from Bear creek to intercept the lines from Manitou, at Colorado City.

From the intakes, both in Ruxton and Bear creek, the fall to the City Hall is 589.6 feet, making the elevations of these two intakes 6,615.8 feet.

In August, 1890, the McShane Ditch 9,240 feet in length, was completed, at a cost of \$8,000, to carry the water from the middle Beaver creek across the Dead Lake Divide to the head waters of Ruxton creek.

In July, 1890, work was started on the construction of Lake Moraine dam. Elevation top of dam 10,246.76 feet.

This same year (1890) the Beaver and Boehmer creek pipe line was commenced for the purpose of bringing additional water from the middle Beaver creek. Elevation of intakes 11,105.21 feet. This line is a 16-inch main from the intake on Boehmer creek to the outlet above Lake Moraine 8,350 feet, and from the Beaver to the junction of the two lines a 10-inch pipe, distance 1200 feet. The cost of this line was \$31,457.72.

The Beaver creek pipe line is an inverted syphon, the lowest point being 121.91 feet lower than the intake, and the fall of the line 37.42 feet. This pipe line was completed in August, 1891, and the water turned in.

The same month (August) Lake Moraine dam was completed at a cost of \$38,500, making a storage capacity of 492,168,000 gallons for Lake Moraine Reservoir.

Owing to the pollution of the water in the Ruxton creek above the intake to the city's pipe lines, the Ruxton creek pipe line was planned in 1891, and a right of way purchased, extending from Manitou to the city property above the Half Way house. This line is 15,157 feet long; 12,578.3 feet being 14-inch and 2,578.7 feet being 16-inch steel pipe. The elevation of the intake is 9,226.84 feet, and of the outlet 6,667.6 feet.

In the year 1893, the city was again threatened with a water famine, and the Timber Line flume, 4,030 feet long, and at a cost of \$5,000, was constructed for temporary relief.

In September, 1893, the dam for Reservoir No. 2 was begun, and was completed the next summer. This reservoir holds 97,000,000 gallons of water, and cost \$16,500. Elevation of dam, 11,300 feet.

In 1895, the Jones Park ditch was piped with 15-inch sewer tile for a distance of 6,327 feet, at a cost of \$2,650, for the purpose of carrying the water of North Cheyenne creek to Bear creek.

In 1895, the dams for Reservoirs Nos. 7 and 8 were started, and completed in 1896. The elevation of the dams at Reservoir No. 7 is 12,099 feet and they cost \$22,000. This reservoir has a capacity of 75,000,000 gallons. It is the highest reservoir of the system. The elevation of the dam at Reservoir No. 8 is 11,685.75, and cost \$38,500 completed. The capacity of Reservoir No. 8 is 472,000,000 gallons.

Strickler Tunnel, a bore 4 feet by 7 feet and 6,480 feet long, through a spur from Pike's Peak, was begun March, 1896, and completed in November, 1900. This tunnel diverts the water from the east branch of the West Beaver, on which were constructed Reservoirs Nos. 7 and 8, to the Middle Beaver at Reservoir No. 2. The elevation of the west portal or entrance to the tunnel is 11,537.4 and the grade is 0.50 per cent.

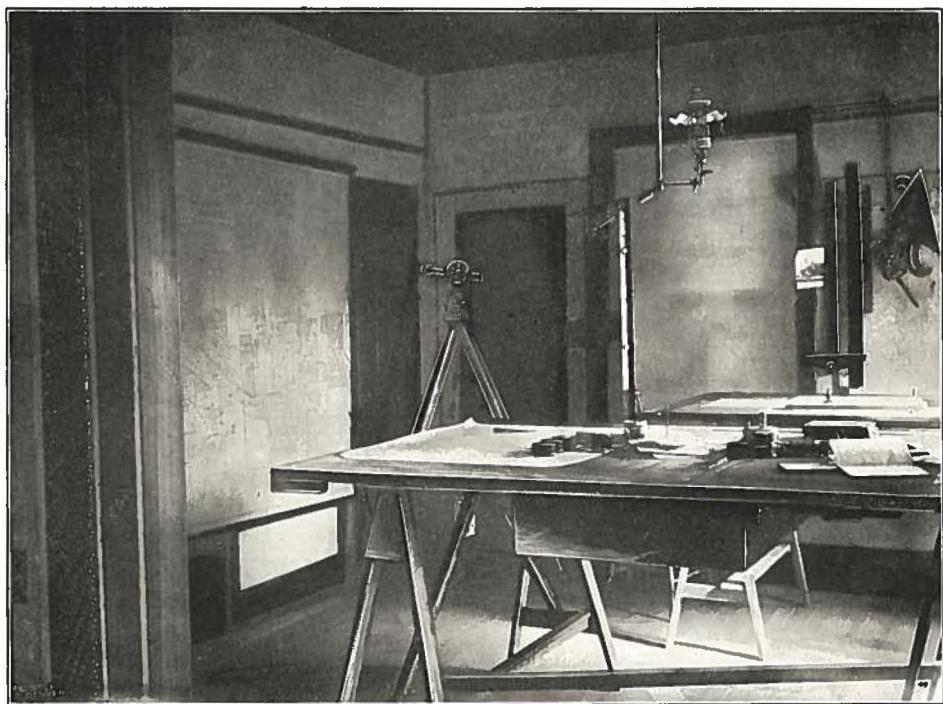
The Seven Lakes were purchased by the City Council in the year 1901, at a cost of \$69,000, but are not yet available for the system. Their chief value, out-



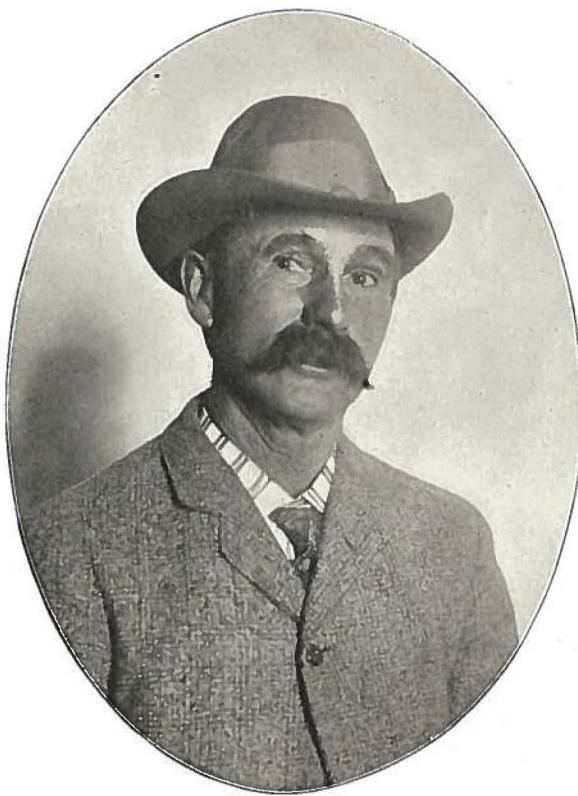
OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER.



ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT—Cement Testing Laboratory.



ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT—DRAUGHTING ROOM.



DeLOS DURFEE.

Constable 1874, 1875.

Assistant to the City Engineer for a number of years.



WILL D. WALTMAN, Assistant City Engineer.
Assistant City Engineer 1901, 1902.

side of the water developed upon the property, being in the possibility of large storage.

The Distribution System consists of 93.07 miles of pipe, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 16 inches.

Table of Sizes and Lengths of Pipe in the Entire Domestic Supply System.

Size.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -in	2-in.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3-in.	4-in.	6-in.	8-in.	10-in.	12-in.	14-in.	16-in.	18-in	20-in
Length	360	8,670	350	100,767	126,592	91,250	45,166	32,391	36,042	13,518	54,448	124	205

TOTAL—509,884 feet or 96.57 miles.

The Irrigation System is, to all intents and purposes, a separate and distinct system. It consists of the El Paso canal, a large ditch with the intake on the Fountain creek about one-half mile west of Colorado City. This ditch brings the water into the northern part of the city, where it is emptied into our street ditches. In order to provide, in a measure, for the storage of water for irrigation, Prospect Lake dams, with an elevation of 6,095.70 feet, were constructed in 1890, making a reservoir with a capacity of 367,500,000 gallons, and cost when finished, \$15,750. Water from this reservoir is available south of Willamette avenue.

In 1891, the Tenny ditch was purchased and extended to Prospect Lake. This ditch conveyed the water from the Monument creek to Prospect Lake, but owing to complications in water rights, was used only one or two years, and is out of use at present.

In 1894, the Irrigation System was further extended by the construction of the Pike View Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2, the Monument creek pipe line and the Monument flume and pipe line.

Pike View Reservoir No. 1 has a capacity of 72,000,000 gallons, and cost when completed, \$17,547. Elevation of dam, 6,184 feet.

Pike View Reservoir No. 2 has a capacity of 17,250,000 gallons, and cost when completed, \$5,886.30. Elevation of dam, 6,166.7 feet.

The Monument creek pipe line is a 21-inch tile line 2,200 feet long, connecting Pike View Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2, and a 21-inch tile running from Pike View Reservoir No. 2, 6,625 feet to the northernmost part of the city. These lines are used only for irrigation.

The Monument creek flume and pipe line is a wooden box or flume 4 feet by 3.7 feet, 2,550 feet long, and carries the water from the Monument creek to Pike View Reservoir No. 1. Beginning at this flume head-gate is a submerged 24-inch tiling along the Monument creek, 2,300 feet, for underground seepage. In order to make the water available, both the domestic and irrigation supply, the city was compelled to purchase a number of water rights at a very great cost.

DOMESTIC SUPPLY.

RESERVOIR.	Elevation.	Capacity in Gallons.	Cost.	Date of Constr.
Mesa No. 1.....	6,211.10	1,250,000	\$ 5,000.00	1878
Mesa No. 2.....	6,211.10	9,000,000	10,000.00	1886
Lake Moraine.....	10,246.76	492,168,000	38,500.00	1891
No. 2	11,300.03	97,000,000	16,500.00	1894
No. 8	11,685.75	472,000,000	38,500.00	1896
No. 7	12,099.00	75,000,000	22,000.00	1896
Total		1,146,418,000	\$130,500.00	.....

PIPE LINES.

RESERVOIR.	Elevation.	Capacity in Gallons.	Cost.	Date of Constr.	Size of Pipe.	Length in Feet
Manitou to Mesa No. 1 ...	6,615.80 6,211.10	.....	59,000.00	1878	8'' 10''	26,351
Manitou to Colorado Spgs	6,615.80 6,026.22	.....	110,547.21	1889	16''	31,565
Bear Creek to Colorado City	6,615.80 6,136.00	70.5 per sec.	29,350.44	1889	12'' 10'	5,352 7,914
McShane Ditch — Middle Beaver to Ruxton	11,118.00 11,109.00	105 per sec.	8,000.00	1890	1.5' x 3.5'	9,240
Beaver and Boehmer Cr.— Middle Beaver to Ruxton	11,105.21 11,067.79	41.7 per sec.	31,457.72	1891	16'' 10''	8,350 1,200
Ruxton Creek — Ruxton Intake to Manitou Set.	9,226.84 6,667.60	201 per sec.	51,645.00	1892	14'' 16''	12,578 2,578
Timber L. Flume — W. Beaver to Middle B	11,841.85 11,832.50	182.25 pr sec.	5,000.00	1893	2.1' x 2.54	4,030
Jones Park Pipe Line and Ditch	9,110.00 9,095.00	178.5 per sec.	2,650.00	1895	15'' t. ditch	6,327 3,023
Strickler Tunnel	11,537 W. 11,505 E.	.....	115,000.00	1900	4' x 7'	6,480
Total			\$412,650.37			.....

IRRIGATION SUPPLY.

RESERVOIR.	Elevation.	Capacity in Gallons.	Cost.	Date of Constr.
Boulder Street	6,077.40	1,250,000	\$ 2,000.00	1874
Prospect Lake	6,095.70	367,500,000	15,750.00	1890
Pike View No. 1	6,184.00	72,000,000	17,547.00	1894
Pike View No. 2	6,166.70	17,250,000	5,886.00	1894
Total		458,000,000	\$41,183.00	.....

IRRIGATION DITCHES.

RESERVOIR.	Elevation.	Capacity in Gallons.	Cost.	Date of Constr.	Size of Pipe.	Length in Feet
El Paso Canal—Intake to Boulder Reservoir	6,146.4 6,082.4	450 per sec.	.....	1871	4.5' x 6'	60,300
Tenney or Holden Ditch— Van Buren St. to Pros- pect Lake	6,142.92 6,095.70	.....	.....	1891	2' x 4'	30,600
Monument Creek Fl. and Pipe L.—connects Pike View No. 1 and No 2. and No. 2 to City	6,169.04 6,142.92	.....	.....	1896	21'' t. 21'' t.	2,200 6,625
Monument Creek Flume— Monument Creek to Pike View No. 1	6,185.84 6,183.34	.....	.....	1897	4' x 3.7'	2,550
Monument Creek Pipe L.— Submerged pipe Monu- ment Creek to Pike View No. 1	6,292.12 6,185.84	.....	.....	1897	24''	2,300

STREETS.

There are 112 miles or 1,121.4 acres of streets in the city of Colorado Springs, and there has been constructed 13,208 lineal feet stone sidewalk, and 17,683 lineal feet of cement walk, varying in width from 5 feet to 16 feet. The official grade has been established upon 29.83 miles.

BRIDGES.

In September, 1886, the steel bridge across Monument creek on Huerfano street, was constructed at a cost of \$4,400. This bridge was replaced in 1901 by a heavier and wider steel structure at a cost of \$18,500.

The steel bridge across Shook's Run on Pike's Peak avenue was constructed in 1888 at a cost of \$3,005. The next year (1889), an iron bridge was constructed across Shook's Run on Kiowa street, at a cost of \$3,180.

The Bijou street viaduct was constructed in 1891, and cost \$23,375.

The Huerfano street viaduct was begun in 1892, and finished the next year, and cost when completed, \$56,934.55.

The bridge over Shook's Run at Costilla street was constructed in 1893, at a cost of \$3,795. In 1897, the iron bridges across Shook's Run on Boulder street and on Platte avenue were constructed at a cost of \$6,380.

SEWER SYSTEM.

The Colorado Springs sewer system was begun in 1888, when a contract was let for 41,551 feet of 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch sewer, at a cost of \$40,000. The system has been added to from year to year and on March 1, 1902, there were 40.06 miles of sewer, well distributed over the entire city, of the sizes and lengths as per the following table:

6 inch	8,022 feet.
8 "	144,492.6 "
10 "	17,478 "
12 "	26,676.6 "
15 "	13,909.4 "
18 "	2,240 "
21 "	1,140 "
Manholes, 504.	
Total	214,462.6 feet or 40.06 miles.

The total cost of the construction of the sewer system is \$196,070.00.

REPORT OF ENGINEER

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Beginning March 1, 1901, and Ending February 28, 1902.

The year just passed has been one of great activity in the Engineering Department. During the year, we have surveyed and superintended the construction of 26,445.2 feet of sewer, of the following sizes:

6 inch.....	3,561 feet.
8 "	17,230.5 "
10 "	1,417.5 "
12 "	4,236.2 "

And 25,195 feet of water main extensions, as follows:

4 inch.....	7,527.3 feet.
6 "	12,701.7 "
8 "	4,161.2 "
12 "	804.8 "

Also, surveys have been made and the official grade established on 16.32 miles of streets, as follows:

NAME OF STREET.	FROM	TO	FEET.
Cucharras (west)	Limit	Chestnut.....	1,400
Prospect	Columbia	Fountain.....	12,150
Audley Place.....	Cascade.....	West 1,500 ft.	1,500
Platte ave. (east).....	Cascade.....	Institute.....	4,900
Platte ave. (west)	Monument creek	Pitkin.....	2,300
Cascade ave. (south)	Pike's Peak	Fountain.....	5,320
Cascade ave. (north)	Jackson	Del Norte.....	3,300
Cucharras	Wahsatch	A. T. & S.F. Ry	650
Walnut	Huerfano	Columbia.....	7,500
Bijou (east)	Wahsatch	El Paso.....	1,500
Corona	Willamette	Columbia.....	4,150
Tejon undercrossing	Las Animas	Las Vegas.....	1,675
Bear Creek road	Colorado	D. & R. G. R.R.	800
Washington ave	Eaton	Eleventh.....	5,200
Fountain at Tejon undercrossing	Tejon	250 ft. E. & W.	500
Wahsatch ave	Columbia	Cimarron.....	9,650
Earl's court and Wood ave.	500 ft. S. of Audley Pl	Fontanero.....	4,000
Cache la Poudre	Cascade	Hancock	5,033
Columbia	Cascade	Prospect.....	4,000
Institute	Cache la Poudre...	Moreno	7,650
Cucharras (west)	Cascade	Sierra Madre	1,000
Cascade ave	San Rafael	Monument.....	2,090

The Huerfano street bridge across Monument creek, a steel structure with a span 100 feet on concreted abutments, was begun in April and completed and accepted July 23rd.

There were 185 surveys of lots, for which the city received \$505.25, and 80 sidewalk grades, amounting to 4,000 lineal feet, for which the city received \$304.75.

August 19, the ordinance was passed in relation to house numbering, which made it necessary for a plat of the entire city to be made, giving the official number for each 25 foot frontage. The city was canvassed from house to house, and either a certificate, that the number on the house was correct, or a notice to change the number, where the number was in error, or a notice to put on number, where the house had no number, was given. Approximately 7,000 certificates and notices have been issued from this department during the year.

The City Council ordered that a detailed report be made of Evergreen cemetery, and accordingly, 3,565 lots were examined on the ground and reported on; and in addition to this work, 168 new lots were staked in the old cemetery.

In the office, records have been made of all construction work of the water and sewer, and copies of the notes for all the official grades have been made and recorded.

A plat of the city, compiled from the official records, was begun, but it will take a year or two to complete.

E. W. CASE,
City Engineer.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

Colorado Springs, Aug. 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable,

*The Mayor and City Council
Of Colorado Springs.*

GENTLEMEN—

Herewith is submitted for your inspection, the report of the Department of Public Health of Colorado Springs for the fiscal year beginning March 1st, 1901, and ending March 1st, 1902, *together with public improvements and other statistics as compiled by this department.*

Respectfully submitted,

PETER OLIVER HANFORD, M. D.,
Health Commissioner.

BUREAU OF SANITATION.

No. of inspections of property, 1970.

No. of complaints inspected, 994.

No. of written notices served and re-inspected: Connect with sewer, 148; clean vaults, 195; clean cess-pools, 50; clean grease-traps, 3; repair hopper closets, 4; build ash-pits, 10; build vaults, 17; repair cess-pools, 2; build cess-pools, 2; repair hydrants, 1; cease dumping, 2; clean yards, 5. Total, 439.

No. of verbal notices served: Clean yards, 115; manure, 70; garbage, 95; cess-pools, 42; privy vaults, 121; grease traps, 12; cow pens, 3; cellars, 19; clean and build ash-pits, 92; abate hog-pens, 2; sink drains, 1; stagnant water, 6; smoke nuisance, 3; bad ventilation, 1; offensive odors, 5; spitting on sidewalk, 1; repair hopper closets, 7; plumbing, 31; cut weeds, 16; remove dead animals, 38; dead bodies buried within city limits, 1; not keeping quarantine, 9; miscellaneous, 55. Total, 745.

No. of permits issued, 356.

No. of letters of instruction sent out, 140.

No. of physicians visited, 91.

No. of schools inspected, 2; children, 350.
 No. of vaccinations and certificates issued, 2,099.
 No. of certificates issued for children to return to school, 28.
 No. of communications received by department in two months, 193.
 No. of letters sent out by the department in last two months, 211.
 No. of miscellaneous pages written for department in two months, 92.
 No. of houses ordered vacated, dangerous to public health, 1.
 No. of prosecutions in police court (violation of health ordinances), 9; fines, \$250.25.

Contagious Diseases During Fiscal Year by Ages and Months.

	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	TOTAL.
<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>													
Under 1 year.....	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	8
1 to 4 years	14	10	6	10	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	...	52
5 to 9 years.....	22	12	21	13	5	4	2	4	3	2	2	3	93
10 to 19 years.....	13	7	5	4	2	...	2	2	...	4	7	3	49
20 to 29 years.....	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	8
30 to 39 years.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
50 and over .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	213
<i>Diphtheria.</i>													
Under 1 year.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 4 years	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5 to 9 years.....	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	10
10 to 19 years.....	3	3	1	...	2	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	20
20 to 29 years.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5
30 to 39 years.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
40 to 49 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
60 and over.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43
Grand Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256

BUREAU OF PLUMBING.

No. of permits issued: Plumbing, 287; sewer, 317. Total, 604.
 No. of inspections of work, 963.
 No. of certificates issued, 41.
 No. of connections ordered, 106.
 No. of complaints inspected and investigated, 113.
 No. of grease traps ordered cleaned, 33.
 Defective plumbing ordered repaired, 2.

BUREAU OF FOOD INSPECTION.

No. of inspections, 10,714.
 No. of carcasses locally killed, 3,536.
 No. of pounds inspected—fish and poultry, 366,367.
 No. of pounds condemned—meat, poultry and fish, 35,380.
 No. of tests made: Milk and cream, 97; cider, 2; vinegar, 2; candy, 4; butter, 9.
 Total, 114.

Bacteriological examination of water, 4.
 No. of dairy licenses issued, 74; amount of fees, \$62.25.
 No. of cows killed, 1.
 Prosecution for adulteration, etc., 2.
 Investigation of milk supply (contagious disease), 34.
 Garbage complaints received, 89.
 Orders to clean yards, cellars, etc., 131.
 No. of dairy inspections, 4.

**The following is the List of Dairies Visited and Examined by R. H. Custer,
 Market Master, for the Year 1901 and 1902.**

NAME OF DAIRY.	No. of Cows.	NAME OF DAIRY.	No. of Cows.
Swiss dairy.....	26	H. Botting	40
Rockland dairy.....	16	National.....	35
Scott & Gebbie.....	90	Jersey, No. 2.....	20
Knowlton.....	14	Canon dairy.....	18
Smith, Roswell.....	20	Clark	6
Gwillain.....	20	Wm. Horn.....	13
Jersey, No. 1.....	30	Cochran-Massey.....	200
Grand View, No. 2.....	35	Hollyhock.....	7
Sunny Bank.....	42	Broadmoor	105
Rustic Home.....	98	Minton.....	9
Palmer dairy.....	10	Neff (supply).....	32
Grand View, No. 1.....	15	Cloverdale.....	15
Newt Hall (sold out).....	10		
Nixon Bros.....	24	Total No.....	1,150
Sinton Bros	200		

All examined and found in good condition.

**DURING THE FISCAL YEAR THE DEPARTMENT HAS
 INAUGURATED SEVERAL CHANGES.**

The Department staff has been increased from five to nine.

A daily house-to-house inspection has been established, with record of same.

A sanitary record has been established, giving sanitary condition of all property in each block, with improvements.

A record has been established giving record of all communicable or contagious diseases occurring in properties, with fumigations of same.

The establishment of a new and complete chemical laboratory under the direction of an expert.

The enforcement of the compulsory vaccination law for school children; 2,257 children handled at public office during the year. After testing several makes of vaccine, a certain brand was decided upon, which gave less than 2 per cent. of failures, and no very sore arms. Our records show takes after 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 failures of previous vaccinations. One child claimed to have been vaccinated 14 times without inoculation; had a take on the first attempt at the public office.

The time of quarantine has been lengthened for all contagious diseases, and the rules of quarantine and isolation very strictly enforced, the violations prosecuted in the courts. This gave a decrease of 78 per cent. in contagious diseases for the year 1901, with corresponding decrease of the death rate.

A new garbage ordinance has been enacted. Garbage now removed by contract to lowest bidder under direction of Health Department, contractor giving bond twice in amount of bid.

A convenience has been established in the North Park for ladies.

A regular systematic analysis and inspection of the water supply inaugurated, the purity resulting will be seen in the annexed analyses. Lake Moraine, the lowest of our mountain reservoirs, has an altitude of 10,246 feet. The water is completely aerated when drawn from the tap: has the effervescence of charged water.

Analysis of water taken from main intake July 16th, 1902:

Total solids.....	0.255
Organic carbon.....	0.0028
Organic nitrogen.....	0.0030
Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.....	0.0000
Chlorine	0.0131
Ammonia.....	0.00005

Residue very slightly brown on incineration.

Microscopically: Mica, lime, soda and potassium salt.

Vegetable: Sub varieties of harmless algea found in open streams of pure water.

The tap water taken from city tap August 18th, 1902:

Total solids.....	0.33
Organic carbon.....	0.0088
Organic nitrogen.....	0.003
Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.....	0.0000
Chlorine	0.09
Ammonia.....	0.00008
Suspended matter absent.....	
Temporary hardness.....	5 per cent.
Permanent hardness.....	3 per cent.

The livery and boarding stables have been restricted to certain limits within the city for the protection of the dwelling districts.

All refuse, manure, yard cleanings and dead animals are cremated.

All dwelling houses are required to be plumbed in a modern, sanitary manner.

A new system of birth and death certificates adopted, following the Bertillon classification.

The establishment of a record of practitioners in the public office, and requiring of all newly licensed practitioners to register their license under the law.

The collection of records and communications with the practitioners of the city by daily personal visitation of inspectors.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Estimated population of City	30,000.
Area in square miles	9.
Water system, valuation	\$3,000,000.
Water supply, present in 24 hours	15,000,000 gallons.
" " available	1,146,418,000 gallons.
" " irrigating storage	458,000,000 gallons.
Water mains, miles	105.
" hydrants, fire	292.
" taps, new taps during 1901	1,000.
Sewer system, miles	43.
New City Hall	\$200,000.
New Court House	\$350,000.
New Federal building (appropriated)	\$135,000.
New Antlers Hotel	\$750,000.
New Y. M. C. A. Building	\$100,000.
New Mining Exchange	\$350,000.
High School	\$125,000.
Banks, number	3.
" capitalization	\$400,000.
" deposits, July 16, 1902	\$8,297,970.78.
Trust companies, number	2.
" " capitalization	\$500,000.
" " deposits, July 16, 1902	\$905,370.
Hotels, number	12.
Churches, number	35.
Public schools, number	14.
" " valuation	\$550,000.
" " attendance	7,319 (census).
" " instructors	140.
Private schools, number	9.
Colorado College and Cutler Academy, bldgs.	15.
" " " " valuation	\$1,000,000; buildings, \$450,000.
" " " " campus	50 a.; available for bldgs., 35 a.
" " " " attendance	500.
" " " " instructors	36.
Chautauqua	130 acres; capitalized, \$100,000.
" summer school, number instructors	20.
Opera houses, number	2.
Clubs, number	21.
" Elks, valuation	\$75,000.
" El Paso	\$70,000.
" Pike's Peak	\$30,000.
Hospitals, number	2.
" valuation	\$100,000.

National Printers' Home, number of inmates..	120.
" " " valuation.....	\$200,000.
State Deaf and Blind Institute, inmates.....	160.
" " " " valuation.....	\$225,000.
Public Library, volumes.....	11,000.
Library, high and graded schools, volumes.....	10,000.
College library, volumes.....	26,000.
Gas companies.....	1.
" mains, miles	30.
" meters, number.....	2,000.
" output.....	60,000,000.
Electric light companies.....	1.
" street lights, number.....	225.
" wires, miles.....	125.
" equivalent light and Power.....	88,520 16 c. p. lamps.
" power furnished to.....	U. S. Reduction and Refin. wks.
" " "	Portland.
" " "	Telluride.
" " "	Brewer brick works.
" " "	County poor farm.
" " "	Manitou.
Steam heating plant.....	1,500 horse power.
" " " heating.....	5,000,000 cubic feet.
Telephone system, telephones, number.....	1,700.
" " " cables	18 m., 100 wires; 2 m., 200 wires.
" " " cables underground	9,500 ft., 400 wires; 18,000 ft., 240 wires; 700 ft., 140 wires.
Post Office, delivery.....	35,000.
" " annual business.....	\$101,063.04, '01; 84th in U. S.
" " pieces handled, outgoing	7,300,000; incoming, 12,000,000.
Railroad trains, per diem, passenger.....	33 in and 33 out.
" " " freight.....	65 in and 65 out.
Sidewalks, miles.....	7.3.
Streets, miles.....	112, containing 1,121.4 acres.
"	100 ft. and avenues 140 ft. wide.
Electric railway, number of miles track.....	45; track, steel, 65 lbs. to yd.
" " " cars.....	71.
" " new cars equipped with	112 horse power.
City parks, number.....	8.
Public parks.....	11.
" Acacia.....	3.67 acres.
" Antlers.....	12.32 "
" Alamo.....	3.67 "
" Cheyenne.....	640. "
" Dorchester	6.40 "
" Austin Bluffs.....	692 "
" Prospect Lake.....	91 "
" Willow.....	9 "

Public Parks—Continued.

" Boulevard	10.27 acres.
" Stratton's	60.89 "
" Roswell	26.04 "
" Evergreen Cemetery	132.21 "
Boulevards	4.
Speedway	1.
Mining Exchange, shares sold in 1901	150,831,832.
" " " " cash value, \$25,000,000.	
Cripple Creek produced in 1901 in gold	\$24,018,000.
Colorado's mineral production to Dec. 31, 1901, \$716,608,571.	

ADJACENT POINTS.

Cheyenne Mountain	4 miles.
South Cheyenne Canon	3½ "
Garden of the Gods	4 "
Pike's Peak	16 " altitude 14,147.
Manitou Springs	6 " " 6,629.
Monument Park	8 "
Broadmoor Casino, etc	3½ "
" " valuation	\$90,000.
Smelters:	
U. S. Reduction and Refining Co., ore treated	800 tons per day.
" " " " pay-roll	\$350,000 per annum.
Portland Mills, ore treated	300 tons per day.
" " pay-roll	\$150,000 per annum.
Telluride Reduction Co., ore treated	100 tons per day.
Coal fields, area and extent	46,000 acres, 1½ miles N. of city.
" output	170,000 tons.
Oil fields, oil wells in oil, north	3½ miles.
" " " east	18 "
" " " south	15 "
Brick works, Brewer	50,000 per diem.
" Schlesinger	40,000 "
" Colorado Brick and Artificial Stone Co. (Huenneker system), 20,000	"
Band concerts every evening and bi-weekly matinees.	
Two hours from Denver.	
Two hours from Cripple Creek.	
One hour from Pueblo.	
City pay-roll	\$10,000 per month.
" bills	\$15,000 "

CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total
<i>Communicable.</i>													
Cholera infantum.....							1						1
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....						1							1
Diphtheria.....	1	1	1		2				1				6
Enteric fever.....													
Erysipelas.....		1	1										2
Pertussis.....							1						1
Scarlatina.....			1										1
Septicaemia.....						1							1
Tubercular meningitis.....					1			1	1	1			5
Scarlet fever.....	3	2	1	2				1					9
Typhoid fever.....			1		1	1	1	2	1				7
Typh. malarial fever.....										1			1
Tuberculosis.....	6	2	5	13	8	11	9	11	10	7	10	7	99
Pul. ".....	4	7	4	6	2		7	2	1	4			37
Phthisis Florida.....											1		1
<i>Development and Decline.</i>													
Debility, congenital.....													
Debility, senile.....	1				1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	11
<i>Perverted or Deficient Nutrition.</i>													
Addison's disease.....		1											1
Alcoholism.....													2
Cancer.....							1		1				2
" of abdomen.....													
" " breast.....													
" " brain.....													
" " bladder.....													
" " eye.....													
" " intestines.....													
" " liver.....										1			1
" " rectum.....													
" " stomach.....							1		1				2
" " uterus.....													
Inanition.....	1			1	3	1	1	1	2	2			12
Lucæmia.....									1				1
Marasmus.....		1											1
<i>Nervous System.</i>													
Apoplexy.....						2			1				3
Brain fever.....		1											1
Cerebral congestion.....	1												1
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....		1							1	1			3
Cerebral meningitis.....	1			1									2
Cerebral thrombosis.....		1											1
Delirium Tremens.....				1									1
Epilepsy.....													
Haemoplegia.....								1					1
Meningitis.....	1	1	2		1		1	1		1		1	8
Paralysis.....				2	2		1	1			1		1
Paresis.....							1						1
Superative meningitis.....				1									7



DR. B. B. GROVER.
City Physician 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899.



DR. R. K. HUTCHINGS.

City Physician 1898, 1900.



DR. HARRY L. RICHARDSON, Physician in Charge
of Isolation Hospital.



R. H. CUSTER, Market Master.

Food Inspector 1900.

Market Master 1901, 1902.

First Market Master of the City of Colorado Springs.

CAUSE OF DEATH—Continued.

	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total.
<i>Circulatory System.</i>													
Acute inflammatory rheumatism.	1												1
Acute ulcer. endocard.									1				1
Anaemia.													
Angina pectoris.	1				1	1							1
Cardiac failure.	1												3
Chronic Endocarditis.	1												1
Dropsy.		1								1			2
Endocarditis.						1							1
Heart disease.	5	1		1	1	3	2				1	1	14
" fatty degeneration of.												1	1
" congenital malformation.	1								1	1	1	4	
Infarction of vein.												1	1
Myocarditis.													1
Rheumatism, chronic.	1												1
Rheumatism of heart.	1												1
Thrombosis both legs.												1	1
Valvular insufficiency.	1												1
Mitral insufficiency.				1									1
<i>Respiratory System.</i>													
Bronchitis, capillary.					1								1
Emphysema.	1									1			2
La Grippe.				1									1
Congestion of lung.									1	1			2
Hemorrhage lungs.	1									1			2
Stricture of Oesophagus.					1								1
Bronchitis.					1								1
Bronchial asthma.												1	1
Pneumonia.	5	6	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	34
" broncho.					1					1	1		3
" lobar.		1											2
" croupous.			1										1
" chronic malarial.									1				1
" pluro.										1			1
" septic.									1				1
Hæmoptysis.								1					1
<i>Digestive System.</i>													
Abscess Hepatic.	1	1											2
Acute atrophy liver.		1		1									2
Appendicitis.		1	1										2
Catarrhal inflam. bowels.							1						1
Cholangitis.													
Cirrhosis of liver.							1		1		1		3
Congestion of stomach.								1			1		1
Enlargement of liver.									1				1
Enteritis.						3							3
Entero colitis.					1								1
Gastritis.							1						
Gastro enteritis.													1
Hepatitis.													
Intersusception.	1												1

CAUSE OF DEATH—Continued.

	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total.
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Strangulated hernia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute indigestion.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Perforation of bowels.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis septic.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Peritonitis.....	1	..	..	1
Post oper. hemorrhage.....	1	..	..	1
Post oper. peritonitis.....	1	..	..	1
Consumption of bowels.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Recur. carcinoma liver.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Urinary System.</i>													
Uraemia.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brights disease.....	2	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	..	14
Acute nephritis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chronic nephritis.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Diabetes.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inflammation of kidneys.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ruptured kidneys.....	1	..	1
<i>Generative System of Female.</i>													
Carcinoma of Uterus.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cephalatomia inter.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Fibroid tumor.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Protracted labor.....	1	..	1
Ovarian cyst, uterine fibroid.....	1	..	..	1
Premature birth.....	1	..	..	1
Still born.....	1	1	..	2
<i>Violence.</i>													
Burns.....	2	..	..	2
Drowning.....
Fracture of skull.....	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	5
Morphine poisoning.....	1	..	..	1
Railroad injuries.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Shock from injuries.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sun stroke.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation.....	1	..	1	..	1	3
Totals.....	44	31	34	44	34	39	49	49	35	32	32	36	24 434

Death rate per 1,000 per annum..... 14.46

Death rate per 1,000 per annum, exclusive of tuberculosis... 9.8

DEATHS DURING FISCAL YEAR, BY AGES AND MONTHS.

	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total.
Under 1 year.....	4	4	9	6	5	8	8	5	2	4	11	3	69
1 to 4 years	12	12	3	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	24
5 to 9 years	12	12	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	14
10 to 19 years	6	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	24
20 to 29 years	4	3	6	7	6	10	11	4	4	8	5	2	70
30 to 39 years	12	12	3	13	2	4	5	7	3	4	12	8	78
40 to 49 years	6	2	4	3	3	8	5	3	3	4	4	2	51
50 to 59 years	3	2	2	5	5	2	3	3	4	1	12	3	35
60 to 69 years	3	6	2	3	1	1	5	3	2	1	1	1	26
70 to 79 years	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	3	3	20
80 years and over.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Age unknown.....	3	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	44	31	34	44	34	39	49	35	32	32	36	24	434

PLACE OF BIRTH.

	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total.
Colorado Springs.....	3	1	5	...	3	2	5	1	1	...	10	3	34
Alabama.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Arkansas.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Colorado.....	4	5	2	5	6	6	8	7	1	4	1	4	53
Connecticut.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Georgia.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iowa.....	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	3	1	2	1	2	16
Indiana.....	6	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	16
Illinois.....	2	2	1	2	1	5	1	...	1	3	2	2	22
Indian Territory.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kansas.....	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Kentucky.....	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6
Massachusetts.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	5
Maine.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Maryland.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	4
Michigan.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Minnesota.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Missouri.....	1	...	2	6	2	3	5	1	4	...	2	...	26
Mississippi.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Jersey.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New Hampshire.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
New Mexico.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
New York.....	3	1	6	3	...	...	1	5	5	3	3	1	31
North Carolina.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Ohio.....	3	1	4	5	...	3	3	2	1	...	5	2	26
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	5	2	...	16
Rhode Island.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Carolina.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tennessee.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Texas.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Utah.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1
Vermont.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	5
Virginia.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2
Wisconsin.....	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	5

PLACE OF BIRTH—Continued.

	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total.
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>													
Austria.....			1										1
Belgium.....	1	1				1					1		1
Canada.....	1	1							1		1		3
Denmark.....			1	1						1			1
England.....	3		1	2	1	2	2	1		1	2	2	17
France.....													1
Germany.....				1		4	4	2	1				12
Greece.....										1			1
Ireland.....	3	3		1					1	3	2	1	14
Italy.....									1		1		2
Norway.....							1						1
Nova Scotia.....		1											1
Russia.....							1						1
Wales.....				1		2		1		2			5
Scotland.....					1	1		1		1			5
Sweden.....	5	6	3	6	4	2	3	2	6		3	2	41
Unknown.....	44	31	34	44	34	39	49	35	32	32	36	24	434

Death rate, native born, per 1,000..... 1.13

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total.
<i>Under 1 year.</i>													
Under 1 year.....			1	1	1						1		4
1 to 4 years.....		1			1	1				1			4
5 to 9 years.....													..
10 to 19 years.....	1					2				1		1	5
20 to 29 years.....	3	4	3	5	5	5	7	1	2	6	2	1	44
30 to 39 years.....	5	4	3	7	2	1	3	6	5	5	4	4	49
40 to 49 years.....	1		2	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	3	1	22
50 to 59 years.....				2			3	1	2		1		9
60 to 69 years.....					2			1					3
70 to 79 years.....													..
80 and over.....													..
	10	9	9	19	10	11	16	13	11	14	13	7	140

Number of Births Reported During Fiscal Year Ending March 1, 1902.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	
March.....	8	4	.....	.....	12
April.....	7	5	.....	.....	12
May.....	15	8	1	.....	24
June.....	10	8	.....	.....	18
July.....	14	7	.....	.....	21
August.....	12	15	.....	.....	27
September.....	14	9	.....	.....	23
October.....	11	6	2	1	20
November.....	3	12	.....	.....	15
December.....	12	17	.....	.....	29
January.....	18	13	1	.....	32
February.....	9	10	.....	.....	19
Totals.....	133	114	3	2	252

Birth rate per 1,000..... 8.4

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1902.

THERMOMETER RECORD.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
March	72.0	2	1.7	30	49.1	23.5	25.6	53.0	6	27.2	39.3	33.2	36.3
April	76.0	10	12.0	17	55.4	31.6	23.8	38.0	.....	36.4	49.0	42.7	43.5
May	75.5	1	34.0	7	65.1	43.1	22.0	32.1	8	48.2	58.6	53.4	54.1
June.....	92.0	29	35.0	15	79.6	48.7	30.9	41.5	25	53.4	73.2	63.3	64.2
July	91.0	9	52.0	6	86.3	61.4	24.9	30.5	4	64.6	75.0	69.8	73.8
August ...	87.0	1	52.0	15	77.9	57.9	20.0	33.0	1	58.6	72.5	65.6	67.9
September	83.0	21	27.0	19	74.3	43.7	30.6	55.0	21	48.4	65.4	56.9	59.0
October...	79.0	1	25.0	13	64.4	36.3	28.1	44.0	16	43.2	54.8	49.0	50.4
November..	67.0	6	18.0	12	57.2	27.7	29.5	43.0	12	33.4	44.4	38.9	42.4
December ..	69.0	23	-13.0	14	45.4	18.6	6.8	46.0	17	22.9	30.1	26.5	32.0
January ..	65.0	13	-16.0	26	40.8	14.4	26.4	40.0	6-13	19.4	29.3	24.4	27.8
February ..	64.0	12	-8.0	2	46.9	21.3	25.6	41.0	10	26.8	38.2	32.5	34.1

- 1 Highest thermometer for the month (degrees Fahrenheit.)
- 2 Date of highest thermometer.
- 3 Lowest thermometer.
- 4 Date of same.
- 5 Mean of daily maxima of temperature.
- 6 Mean of daily minima.
- 7 Mean daily range of temperature.
- 8 Greatest daily range.
- 9 Date of same.
- 10 Mean of 6 A. M. readings of thermometer.
- 11 Mean of 6 P. M. readings.
- 12 Monthly mean of temperature derived from 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. readings.
- 13 Monthly mean derived from daily maxima and minima.

BAROMETER RECORD.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
March	24.304	15	23.461	23	23.915	23.883	23.899	30.187
April	24.228	22	23.511	4	23.997	23.971	23.984	30.058
May	24.446	25	23.513	2	24.016	23.981	23.998	29.946
June	24.510	19	23.702	4	24.041	23.976	24.008	29.843
July	24.386	22	23.826	3	24.142	24.092	24.117	29.929
August	24.345	3	24.006	27	24.200	24.191	24.196	30.030
September ..	24.512	25	23.712	24	24.082	24.006	24.044	29.946
October	24.306	21	23.734	28	24.108	24.073	24.090	30.086
November ..	24.245	27	23.717	10	24.015	23.910	23.962	30.096
December ..	24.255	19	23.484	22	23.861	23.875	23.868	30.055
January	24.274	10	23.332	25	23.917	23.914	23.916	30.150
February ...	24.127	15	23.237	26	23.792	23.798	23.795	29.925

1—Highest actual pressure observed during month, in inches of mercury.

2—Date of Highest pressure.

3—Lowest actual pressure.

4—Date of same.

5—Mean pressure at 6 A. M.

6—Mean pressure at 6 P. M.

7—Mean actual pressure for the month.

8—Mean pressure, reduced to sea level.

RECORD OF WIND AND WEATHER.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
March ..	6472	8.7	55	4	NE	SE	W	NE	N	N	5.0	9	15	7	6	1.17	62	49
April	3800	5.3	34	3	N	S	SE	N	N	NE	5.0	11	9	10	6	1.84	54	51
May	5800	7.8	48	22	N	S	V	NE	NW	W	6.0	5	15	11	11	3.52	72	54
June	5795	8.0	48	5	N	E	SE	NW	W	NE	4.2	14	13	3	3	2.39	70	50
July .....	.....	48	8	N	SE	SW	N	SE	N	4.8	17	21	1	7	1.92	76	56	
August .....	.....	40	11	N	SE	SE	N	SE	N	4.8	7	21	3	12	1.69	80	65	
Septembr .....	.....	.....	SW	SW	SW	N	S	N	4.4	14	13	3	6	2.20	79	59		
October .....	.....	45	12	NW	NW	SE	SE	SW	N	3.2	20	7	4	4	0.49	76	62	
Novemb'r .....	.....	40	..	NW	W	SE	NW	S	N	3.0	20	8	2	1	0.01	70	60	
Decemb'r	6732	9.0	64	..	W	SW	W	N	NW	N	3.8	16	10	5	8	0.18	79	74
January	4905	6.6	44	25	NW	SE	N	NW	N	N	2.5	19	10	2	3	0.08	81	369.4
February	5980	8.9	60	5	NW	E	E	V	SE	NW	4.9	6	19	3	2	14.0	73.6	65.6

1—Total run of wind during month (miles)

2—Mean velocity of wind, in miles, an hour.

3—Maximum velocity for the month.

4—Date of same.

5, 6, 7—Directions of wind at the three observations (6 A.M., 12 M. and 6 P.M.)

8, 9, 10—Directions of the wind at the three observations of the day of greatest precipitation.

11—Mean cloudiness in tenths of the sky covered.

12—Number of clear days.

- 13—Number of partly cloudy days.
 - 14—Number of cloudy days.
 - 15—Number of days on which a precipitation greater than one one-hundredth of an inch of water fell.
 - 16—Total precipitation during the month.
 - 17—Mean relative humidity at 6 A.M.
- Mean relative humidity at 6 P.M.

The foregoing shows a range of temperature of 108. Mean daily range, 26.4. Mean daily maximum, 62.1. Mean daily minimum, 35.8. Mean of max. and min., 49. Mean of 6 A.M. readings, 40. Mean of 6 P.M. readings, 00. Mean temperature of year, 46.3.

Mean of barometer, 23.991. Maximum barometer, 24.512. Minimum barometer, 23.237. Maximum velocity of wind, 65 miles in February.

The year was credited with 158 clear days, 54 cloudy days, and 153 partly cloudy days.

BUREAU OF SANITATION



WALTER C. FROST.

Chairman of the Finance Committee and Member of the Water Committee
1897, 1898.

and Latin and the various topics as well. Now, don't - we would
prefer longer intervals as I am still young and need a break now and
then at the time. I would recommend to you to make a schedule
of your time and leave a minute or two between all subjects in
order to have a good mental rest and recuperation. This would help
you to do better work and also give you more time for relaxation.
I hope this will help you.

LETTER FROM WALTER C. FROST.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., September 23, 1902.

*Mr. I. S. Harris, City Auditor,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

DEAR SIR:—From your letter of September 5th before me, I see that you have in hand the publication of an annual report which will also contain matter of historical interest. Permit me to call your attention to an item which should always associate the name of Matt France with the important fact that our city owns and controls its water supply.

The founders of this city were confronted at the outset with the water problem, and one of the first questions which arose in the discussion of the subject was, whether the municipality or town should institute and own a water system, or whether the function of water supply should be intrusted for development and ownership to private enterprise. This question was hotly and even bitterly contested, and the credit is largely due to the efforts and influence of Mr. Matt France (now deceased) that the policy of public ownership was then adopted. At first he contended almost single handed and alone for this principle; but, by persistent effort he won over to his view, first a group of taxpayers, and then one after another of the town board of trustees, until he had enough with his own vote to settle the question and get the first issue of water bonds voted.

A great deal of difficulty was experienced in marketing the issue of bonds requisite for a first start in our water system. And during this period of suspense, the subject of public ownership was buffeted from side to side, and only settled when the sale of the bonds was finally accomplished. This story of the first legislation in connection with our water system, I had direct from Mr. France himself, and afterwards had occasion to verify what he had told me. This is an interesting bit of the city's history which ought to be preserved, and hence this communication to you.

Yours very truly,

WALTER C. FROST.



J. C. ST. JOHN, Chairman of the Water Committee.

Alderman 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Chairman of the Water Committee for a number of years.

President of the City Council 1900.

WATER DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF
CHAIRMAN OF THE WATER COMMITTEE.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WATER COMMITTEE.

The Honorable Mayor,

President and Members of the City Council:

In submitting my report to you on the water works system, time will not permit me to enter into a detailed statement of the condition of our water works. In the year 1878 our city had a population of about four thousand people. A few of the citizens assembled for the purpose of discussing the advisability of constructing a water works system. As a result, a mass meeting was called and resolutions were adopted, instructing their city council to call for a bond issue of \$80,000 for the purpose of commencing our water system. The bonds were sold and contract let to construct the system, which at that time, was composed of a settler located above Manitou where the Midland trestle now stands. From this point a 12-inch main was run and tapered down to a 6-inch main. This line was carried down through Manitou to Colorado Springs and up on the Mesa in West Colorado Springs, at which point a reservoir was constructed, with a storage capacity of 10,250,000 gallons. From there a 12-inch pipe line was brought into the city on Cache La Poudre street. From this 12-inch main laterals were extended and the water was distributed throughout the city for the accommodation of the citizens. In 1880 the supply main between the intake between Manitou and the Mesa Reservoir became frozen, which necessitated the city entering into another contract to take up and relay the mains. An eight-inch line was run, instead of a six-inch. For this purpose the council voted a bond issue netting \$25,262. This was practically the starting of our water system.

But as the steady growth of the city demanded larger mains and more reservoirs, the city continued to increase its system. We have, at the present time a 16 and 8-inch main running from Manitou, coming in on Colorado avenue, entering the city on Huerfano street. From there it is carried north and south with 12-inch mains, laterals taken off to the different portions of the city. It has been almost impossible to keep up with the growth of the city, in the last

five or six years, but the city council has wisely voted bonds to carry on their work, and at the present time we are supplying the city with all the water that is needed. The pipe lines leading into the city at the present time, are delivering 7,000,000 gallons a day, but the time has come, when the city will probably increase their pipe line leading into the city.

There has been an appropriation made of \$65,000 to place a high line reservoir 210 feet higher than their present reservoir. It is expected there will be a 12-inch and probably it will be increased to a 20-inch pipe line, brought in from Manitou emptying into this reservoir from there. There will be a 12-inch line carried across the Rock Island Addition, entering the northern part of the city at about Madison street, where it will connect with a 12-inch line that comes north on Tejon street from the old reservoirs. This will increase the pressure in the northern and western portion of the city and probably the system will be cut in two at Columbia street. This will also increase the flow, should they carry the 20-inch pipe line, 8,650,000 gallons, therefore making the total delivery capacity of the pipe lines leading into the city of about 16,650,000 gallons. Some years ago, the city council employed a hydraulic expert, Mr. Rudolph Hering, to make a report on the water works system of Colorado Springs. In making his report to the city council, he recommended certain ideas and plans in running the pipe line over the city, which I think the intention is to carry out. His ideas were to run large lines around the city, making them feeders for the smaller lines, running from them. Thus, where we have running a 10-inch line on Rio Grande street, east from Nevada avenue, over to Hancock street, near the Prospect Lake, connecting on the small lines, from this point it is intended to carry this line straight north to Columbia street, from there connect to a 10-inch line coming in from Tejon street, where it connects to a 12-inch line, coming from the Mesa Reservoir. So you see, by this plan, it will place large feeder mains on the high parts of our city and with our high line reservoir, it will place us in a very good condition.

PIKE'S PEAK SYSTEM.

The location of the Pike's Peak system is a very mountainous and rugged one and is covered with burned and fallen timber, and with scarce vegetation, therefore making the dangers of contamination from this source very remote. The city acquired title to this



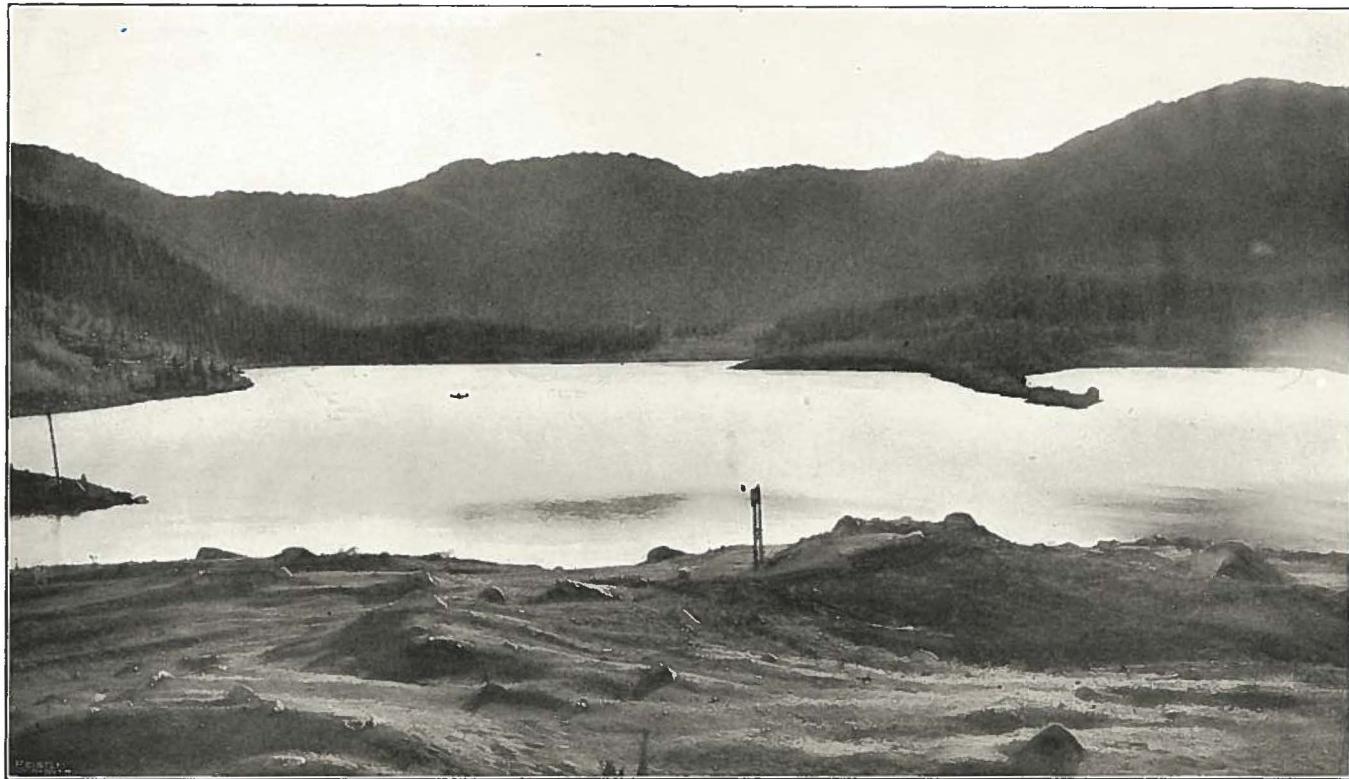
JOHN A. HIMEBAUGH.

Member Finance Committee 1881, 1882.
Chairman Water Committee 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888.

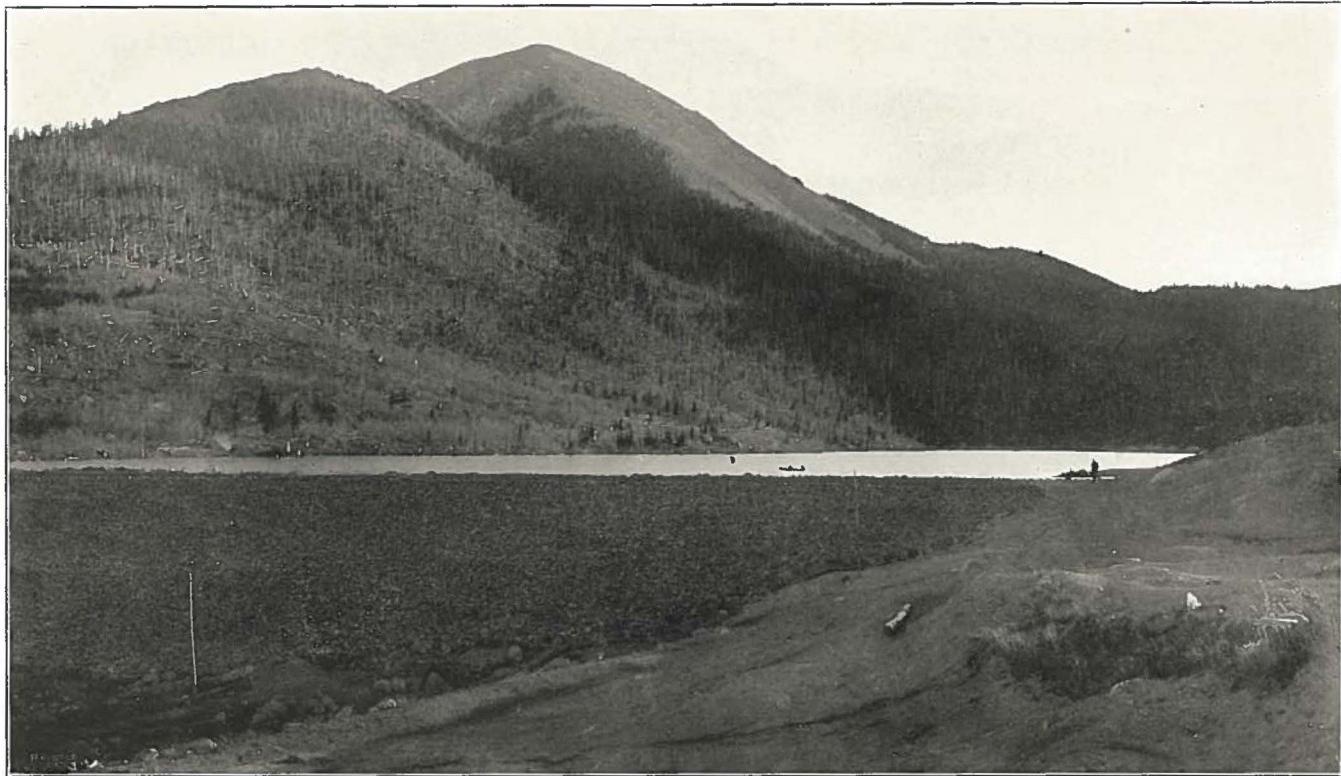
property, secured in 1890, by an act of Congress conveying to the city for water reservoir, the land adjacent to the Moraine reservoir, containing $784\frac{4}{10}$ acres. In 1891, to protect the natural water course from Lake Moraine reservoir to intake dam No. 5 from pollution and contamination, the city acquired by purchase the property from the Lake to intake dam No. 5. In 1896, to further protect the water shed, as well as to secure perpetual control of the water shed of the Pike's Peak system, the city acquired by act of Congress and the payment of \$3,875 to the government, title to $3,100\frac{1}{10}$ acres, all the land embracing the Pike's Peak system east from the Lake. In 1896, to still further protect the water shed from encroachment and so forth, the city purchased $162\frac{1}{10}^2$ acres adjoining Lake Moraine reservoir on the south and east. This gave control to the entire water shed of the Pike's Peak system, covering $36\frac{7}{10}^4$ acres at the very source of our water system. In 1902 the city purchased what is called the Seven Lakes property, containing 600 acres of ground, at a price of \$69,000, also by an act of Congress and a payment of \$1.25 an acre they acquired title to $2,200\frac{1}{10}^5$ acres, giving us a total acreage on the Pike's Peak region of $7,137\frac{8}{10}^9$ acres, absolutely controlling the entire district. Some years ago the city purchased water rights on the Beaver Creek in the Beaver Valley, Fremont county, which were the first rights on the creek and gives us the first rights to the water at all times.

With our reservoirs and with a storage capacity of a little over 1,100,000,000 gallons and a natural flow in seepage from the Strickler Tunnel, we have gone through one of the driest seasons that has ever been known in Colorado. While the cities along the front range, reaching down into New Mexico, as far north as Denver, and even beyond the Continental divide, were all very short of water and some of the time without any at all, our people went through with all the water that they needed for domestic and sprinkling purposes. Also we were using a great deal of water for sprinkling our streets. The most of the water that we used this last summer, is water that has been stored up in the last winter and spring of the year. Mr. E. W. Case, the City Engineer, is now in the mountains in the Seven Lakes region, with a corps of assistants surveying and laying out two reservoir sites and a tunnel site, which we expect, when completed, will double our storage capacity. We will be able, when these reservoirs are completed, to take care of the flood water and the melting snows in the spring of the year, and store it up for future use.

It has become a known fact, with the enormous growth of our State, with the many new enterprises, and with the agricultural districts down in the Arkansas Valley, that unless it is a very wet season that there is only one sure way of providing yourself with water, and that is by storage, and I believe that after the Seven Lakes Reservoirs have been constructed that this city will be provided with an abundant supply of water for a period of twelve months, even if we have no rains. Therefore, it has simmered down to one question, and that is, build storage reservoirs. In the last two years the city has inserted a little over 2,000 taps into the mains of our water system, and counting three people to each tap makes an increase of 6,000 people, and with Colorado City, with the other suburban districts, we are supplying, at this time, very nearly thirty thousand people with water; so you see our water system is becoming quite a problem, not only in storing your water and providing ways and means and pipe lines to bring it into the city to deliver to the people, but how are we going to prevent them from wasting it? Situated as we are, practically on the sand hills in the plains, it takes a great deal more water to satisfy the vegetation than it does in any portion of the East. The city, in the last two years, has placed about 100 meters on the large consumers—that is, hotels, boarding houses, livery stables, packing companies, power houses and so forth, and we find that they are a great saver of water. Certain buildings in the city that were consuming 30,000 to 40,000 gallons of water a day have reduced their consumption to half, and are just as well supplied as they were when they were using the large amount. It may not be policy to place meters on all consumers, especially residences where they have lawns, but I believe that if they were placed on residences with large lawns that they would have no trouble in keeping their lawns nice and green, for the reason that they could use water at any time and all times whenever they saw fit. A party paying for water by meter rate would not set his sprinkler out in the middle of the lawn and start it in the morning and let it run three hours in one spot without changing, but he would take particular pains to see that his entire lawn was watered properly, and not allow the water to run to waste. But this is a question that will all come in time, and I believe that as the town grows and the people realize even with abundance of water that it is foolish to waste it, they will look after it a little more closely. I believe that our irrigating system should be developed a great deal more than it is. While we have a



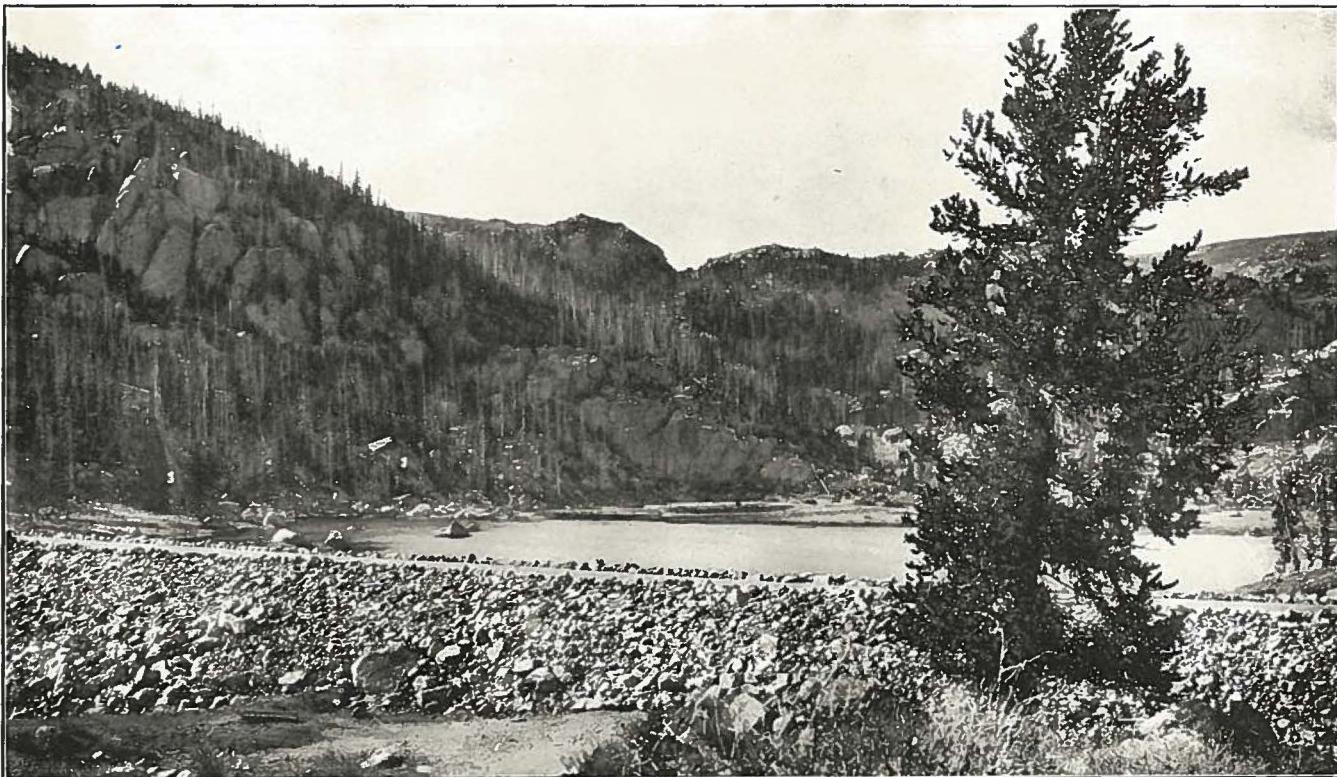
WATER DEPARTMENT—LAKE MORAINE, Looking Northwest. Elevation, 10,246 feet.
Showing Dead Lake Divide.



WATER DEPARTMENT—LAKE MORAINE, Looking Southwest. Elevation, 10,246 feet.
Showing Mt. Baldy and Dead Lake Divide.



WATER DEPARTMENT RESERVOIR No. 2, Looking Northwest. Elevation, 11,300 feet.
Lion Rock Left of Center.



WATER DEPARTMENT.—RESERVOIR, No. 2, Looking Southwest. Elevation 11,300 feet.
East Portal Strickler Tunnel about Center of Photogravure.

very large system of irrigation that takes care of the greater portion of our city—in fact, all except the higher portions of the city—the city issued \$10,000 worth of bonds last year. These bonds were used for taking out our wooden boxes and putting in concrete conduits in place of them. This makes an ever-lasting job, and practically completes that portion of it. The city hopes to in time carry water from the intake west of Colorado City in pipes and do away with the long, crooked irrigating ditch, which permits so much waste of water and so much evaporation. But with our water rights on the Fountain, and with the storage reservoirs that we have at Pike's Peak, it is very seldom that this city is ever short of irrigating water. We fill our Pike's Peak reservoirs in the winter, also during flood times in the spring of the year. We have 225 fire plugs in the city, and are constantly setting new ones all the time. With our high-line reservoir constructed and in operation we can have a steady pressure of about seventy pounds over the entire city, so that it will give us a No. 1 fire protection.

Taking our system all in all, I don't believe that there is another city in the United States that has as pure water and as much of it as we have. During my trip in 1901 to the water convention in New York City, I had the pleasure of visiting a great many water systems; also, I have traveled west and south considerably, and have always taken particular notice of water systems in each town and city I have ever visited. I want to say that I have never yet found a place where I thought the water system anything compared to the water system of Colorado Springs. While our system has been very expensive to us, and it will cost a great deal more money before it is completed, I think the city may well be proud of what they have at the present time. I believe it would pay any citizen to take a trip over the water system, especially in the Pike's Peak region. I believe he would come back home feeling that there is no place that has as pure water as the city of Colorado Springs. I might go on and talk of this question for a great deal longer time, and after that there would be something new to say.

I think I have given you about all the absolute facts there are pertaining to the city's water system, and don't believe that there is any need of me taking up any more time.

J. C. ST. JOHN,
Chairman Water Committee.

REPORT OF WATER SUPERINTENDENT.

REPORT OF WATER SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council.

GENTLEMEN:—In making this report time will not permit me to enter into detail as the subject deserves. I shall endeavor first to review the period during which I have had charge of the water system.

I was first appointed to the office of Superintendent of the Water Works April 20, 1897. Since that time there has been over twenty miles of pipe laid. 125 fire hydrants have been set, making a total of 292 now in service. Over 2,000 taps have been inserted, many of which supply two or more premises. There are now over 6,000 taps on the system, not including many large consumers such as railroads, power plants, hotels, laundries, fire service in large buildings, etc. These are supplied from mains run into the premises.

In addition to the increased demand for water for domestic use, there has been a greater demand along all lines. Thousands of trees have been planted, city parks extended, new sewers laid, and three new electric car sprinklers just been put into service. Our large consumers are constantly increasing their capacity and demand for more water. Nearly half a million gallons of water is used per day by the street sprinklers alone. A conservative estimate of the amount of water used per day is between seven and eight million gallons.

The year 1901 has been a very busy one for the water department. More pipes have been laid, more fire hydrants set, more taps made than during the three years just preceding. I mention these facts to give you an idea of the rapid growth of the water system.

The supply mains to the city are one 8-inch main, one 16-inch main, one 10-inch main. The first two bring the water from the settler at Manitou. The latter 10-inch main brings the water from the Bear Creek settler. Thus the water from the mountains is delivered into the city and to the mesa reservoirs No. 1 and No. 2 west of the city. These reservoirs have a combined capacity of 10,250,000 gallons. The total capacity, including the Pike's Peak storage system, is considerably over one billion gallons. All these reservoirs are in good condition. No water system in the United States can boast of better water than can the city of Colorado Springs.

In addition to the domestic supply there is what is known as the Irrigation System, not so well known as the former but nevertheless an important part of the water system. It consists of reservoirs, ditches and canals, the capacity of which are as follows: Boulder street reservoir, 1,250,000 gallons; Prospect Lake, 367,500,000 gallons; Pike View No. 1—72,000,000 gallons; Pike View No. 2—17,250,000 gallons.

The principal canal is the El Paso canal, which was built by the Colorado Springs Company from its present source in the Fountain Creek to and into the city of Colorado Springs. Under date of Aug. 21, 1877, they conveyed to the city of Colorado Springs the ditch and the right of way for it. This ditch or canal has a carrying capacity of over 30 cubic feet of water per second. This is the principal source of the Irrigation System.

This irrigating or ditch water is taken care of by men employed by the city. It is used to water the trees along the streets, city parks, and many private lawns, free of cost to the owners, are flooded once a week. I am convinced that the best lawns in our city are those watered from the ditches.

The following tables will explain more about the water department:

DISTRIBUTING MAINS—LENGTH OF PIPE AND DIAMETER.

DIAMETER, INCHES	12	10	8	6	4	3	2	1½	1	TOTAL
Pipe laid during 1897	10,268	1,300	...	7,890	3,724	...	245	...	...	23,427
Pipe laid during 1898	2,346	2,300	1,960	6,981	2,849	750	...	...	...	17,186
Pipe laid during 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pipe laid during 1900	4,774	...	5,949	8,917	994	1,034	...	...	...	21,668
Pipe laid during 1901	804	...	1,762	12,054	11,062	...	1,961	...	...	27,643
By owners of Add'ns	...	...	...	...	13,594	...	3,800	1,000	1,500	19,894
Total	13,418	8,374	3,722	32,874	40,146	1,744	7,040	1,000	1,500	109,818

VALVES PLACED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1902.

DIAMETER, INCHES.....	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	3	2½	2	Total
Valves on Mains and Blow-off.....	10	3	37	27	28	123	174	65	2	9	478
Valves on Fire Hydrants.....	...	...	...	...	10	65	217	...	...	...	292
Valves on Electric Car Sprinkling .....	...	...	...	...	1	11	4	...	...	...	16
TOTAL	10	3	37	27	39	199	395	65	2	9	786

Fire Hydrants set prior to April 1, 1902—10 8-inch, 65 6-inch, 217 4-inch, total, 292. 27 of these hydrants belong to the Sprinkling Department.

METERS.

Number and Kind in Use April 1st, 1902.

KIND.	SIZE—INCHES.									Total.
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	
Crown.....	4	2	27	13	14	5	10	4	1	.....
Gem.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Empire.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hersey.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	3	31	14	14	5	10	5	1	87

Taps prior to April 1st, 1897.....	3,907
From April 1st, 1897, to January 1st, 1898.....	263
From January 1st, 1898, to January 1st, 1899.....	271
From January 1st, 1899, to January 1st, 1900.....	229
From January 1st, 1900, to January 1st, 1901.....	450
From January 1st, 1901, to January 1st, 1902.....	1,005
From January 1st, 1902, to April 1st, 1902.....	138
Total	6,263

Colorado City has 23 fire hydrants, 1 drinking fountain and 1 sprinkling hydrant.

Colorado Springs has 20 drinking fountains.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Superintendent of Water Works.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.**



W. H. McINTYRE, Chairman of the Public Grounds
and Building Committee.

Alderman 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.
Chairman of the Finance Committee for a number of years.
President of the City Council 1901.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN.

To the Honorable

*Mayor and Members of the City Council,
Colorado Springs.*

The Council Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings begs leave to submit the following report.

W. H. McINTYRE,
Chairman.

The mistake of many rapidly growing cities of the west has been in not providing at an early date a sufficient number of public parks. As the cities have grown these have had to be provided often at a great expense. The parks are the playground of the people, and where population is congested, are as essential to the health and happiness of the masses as is the supply of water and good sanitation. In a city of the character of Colorado Springs, their aesthetic benefit is hardly to be computed outside of any material benefit. Colorado Springs has built for the future in this respect as in other ways. It has many pretty "breathing places" and the foundation for others that will make it in time notable among cities of its rank as a place of attractive parks.

At the foundation of the city, the necessity for parks was recognized and three tracts were reserved that are now in the very heart of the business section. These are Acacia Park, Alamo Park and Antlers Park. The first named are squares, each 3.67 acres. They are bounded east and west by Nevada avenue and Tejon street and are four blocks apart. They are filled with handsome shade trees and have attractive lawns well kept. In Alamo Park the El Paso County Court House is being built, but it detracts very little from the land as a public park. During the past three years the City Council has contributed to furnishing band concerts on certain nights

of the week in these parks, thus adding to the attractiveness to the people. It has apparently been money well spent. Antlers Park consists of 12.32 acres, and surrounds the beautiful Antlers Hotel. It is beautifully parked and well kept, the city caring for its portion and the hotel company for its portion. It is an attractive spot for the citizens and strangers as well.

Cheyenne Park was acquired some fifteen years ago by purchase. It includes the North Cheyenne Canon, one of the famous scenic spots of the West. There are 640 acres in the tract. The value of this park to the city can hardly be estimated as it has great possibilities. It is visited by all tourists to the city and is a favorite picnic ground for the home people.

Dorchester Park is on the southern boundary of the city and fronts on the Fountain Creek. It was purchased very cheaply in 1892 for a certain purpose—to prevent certain litigation. It has never been improved but it is worth more today than the price paid for it. There are 6.40 acres in the tract.

Prospect Lake, situated to the east of the city, is one of the city's irrigation reservoirs. There are 94 acres in the tract and the lake occupies but a portion of it. The lake has been leased to an amusement company that has undertaken to improve it as a pleasure ground for the people. It has been a favorite resort in the past summer and will grow in popularity as the years go by. It will be one of the city's most valuable assets in the future.

Willow Park is a strip of land comprising 25 acres that runs along the east and west banks of Monument Creek. It has not been improved, but a movement in that direction has taken shape. No doubt in time it will become a very attractive drive.

The most important move in the direction of supplying the city with parks has occurred in the past year, when Palmer Park was donated to the citizens. This is a tract of 692 acres at Austin Bluff, northeast of the city. It is controlled by a Board of Trustees, although in effect a city park. It was the gift of General Wm. J. Palmer, founder of the city. The donor has expended considerable money in making it attractive and it was recently opened to public uses.

The West Colorado Springs Company set aside Block 54 in West Colorado Springs in 1888 as a public park but it has never been improved. There are a number of tracts of ground in the possession of the city that cannot be classed as parks but of which mention

should be made. These include the City Pound, a half of block on East Vermijo Avenue; the City Cemetery, 130 acres, and 40 acres on Bear Creek, occupied by the infection hospital.

In connection with the city parks, it is proper to mention the private amusement parks adjacent to the city. First among these is Cheyenne Park, built the past year by W. S. Stratton in connection with his street car system. This tract is at the mouth of the Cheyenne Canons and contains 60.89 acres of which 47.50 have been improved. This beautiful place has been the most attractive spot to the citizens and visitors of all the resorts during the past summer. A large sum of money has been spent in making it attractive and thousands of visitors heard the band concerts there. It is a free park, and although owned privately, is to all intents and purposes a city park.

Roswell Race Track is north of the city and is the scene every year of the race meets of the Colorado Springs Association of horsemen. Many of the best horses of the country have been seen there. The grounds include 26.04 acres, part in Roswell and part in North Colorado Springs. It has a large grandstand and excellent accommodation for the horses.

Boulevard Base Ball Park is in Ivywild, south of the city limits. It is the home of the Colorado Springs ball team of the Western League. It is said to be one of the finest parks of the kind in the country. It has a grass diamond, grandstand and bleachers, seating about 3,000 people. The tract is 10.27 acres.

In discussing Colorado Springs parks, it may be truthfully said that Colorado Springs is a big park itself. Nearly every house has its bit of lawn and flower gardens. Many of the streets are parked, notably, Nevada Avenue, through which is a strip of lawn and beautiful shade trees for nearly two miles. At the present time the residents on North Cascade Avenue above San Rafael Street, are expending a large sum of money in parking that broad highway. Undoubtedly it will be one of the show places of the city when completed. The following is a tabulation of the parks as they are offered to the citizens of Colorado Springs:

	Area—acres.
Acacia Park.....	3.67
Alamo Park.....	3.67
Antlers.....	12.32
Cheyenne.....	640.00
Dorchester.....	6.40

Austin Bluffs.....	692.00
Prospect Lake.....	94.00
Willow.....	25.00
West Colorado Springs	4.00
Cheyenne Park.....	47.50

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

With the completion of its new city hall, now in course of erection, Colorado Springs will be well supplied with municipal buildings. The old city hall, now used by the Police and Fire Departments, was built in 1881 at a cost of about \$20,000. It was ample for its day and has served the city well. That a larger and more commodious building is needed is evidence of the city's growth and prosperity. The old building has long been inadequate, and two years ago a movement to provide a larger building was started. Your Committee began negotiations and purchased the northeast corner of Nevada Avenue and Kiowa Street. A tract of land 100 x 190 feet was purchased from the First Methodist Church Association for \$28,000. Mr. W. S. Stratton made an offer to the city that if a building costing not less than \$100,000 was erected, he would donate 75 x 190 feet of land adjoining this tract. The offer was accepted and the work of erecting this building is now well in hand. The contract for the superstructure was let to L. S. Atkinson of this city, the lowest bidder. His contract amounts to \$94,250. The contract for the heating and plumbing has been let to Doyle & Schwartz for \$13,000. The city has full title to its land. The cornerstone of the new hall was laid on August 16th, 1902, by the Benevolent Order of Elks with solemn and appropriate ceremonies.

The new building will be 57 x 130 feet. The plans were prepared by Messrs. Thos. P. Barber and T. McLaren, architects of the city. The style of architecture is Grecian, severely plain but of pleasing design. It will be constructed of stone. The basement will be rock-face granite; the upper portion of dressed Colorado Barre granite of a gray color. The building will be commodious and will accommodate all the city departments. In the north end of the basement will be located the Police Headquarters, which will include a large room for the patrolmen, 30 x 32 feet with lockers, etc. Adjoining will be the Chief's private office. In the same section will be the City Police Station with jail rooms for men and women, and included in the arrangement will be a matron's room.



B. M. DODSON, Care Taker and Officer Cheyenne Park.

Care Taker and Officer Cheyenne Park 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

In the south end of the basement will be the Police Court, a private room for the Police Judge, also offices for the Market Master and the Health Department.

There will be entrances to the rotunda of the first floor of the City Hall on both Nevada avenue and Kiowa street. The main entrance will be on Nevada avenue by way of a handsome flight of stone steps and a stone portico. The latter will have four ionic columns 26 feet high. On the first floor will be located offices for the City Auditor, City Clerk, the Water Superintendent, Building and Plumbing Inspectors and Street Commissioner. There will be the necessary toilet rooms, a handsome stairway and four stone vaults.

At the south end of the second floor will be the City Council Chamber, 33 x 52 feet, two committee rooms and the Mayor's private and public offices. The Council Chamber will be finished with oak wainscoting, paneled ceiling and lighted by a dome. It is safe to say that no city in the west will have a handsomer or more convenient municipal building than will Colorado Springs when this work is completed.

Other city buildings that are in charge of your Committee, are the Fire Department stations and City Hall, Headquarters building, housing the Hook and Ladder Company and Hose No. 1 are in the old City Hall building. It is probable that this land will be found to be too valuable for that purpose and that a new and more convenient Fire Department headquarters will in time be built from the proceeds of the sale of this land. Hose No. 2 has a very comfortable brick building at 214 East San Miguel street, which was enlarged during the last year for the accommodation of the fire steamer. No. 3 is located in a frame building on Washington avenue. The volunteer Companies are housed in small buildings located on lots leased for the purpose with the exception of the Sinton Company whose building is on city land.

W. H. MCINTYRE, *Chairman,*
Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

REPORT OF BUILDING INSPECTOR.



OFFICE OF THE PLUMBING AND BUILDING INSPECTORS.



E. G. CORAY, Building Inspector.
Building Inspector 1900, 1901, 1902.

BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Hon. Mayor and Members of the City Council.

GENTLEMEN:—An annual report from this office to your honorable body might consist very properly of only the statistics showing the work for the year, and would probably convey all the information you desire. I understand that the report is to have a much wider circulation, and I have taken the liberty to append information regarding the office that is no doubt familiar to the councilmen but that will be instructive to the general public.

The office of Building Inspector was established in Colorado Springs five years ago. That it should have been done sooner there is no question, for there were many large buildings constructed before that time that should have been inspected, and for which the city has no plans on file. There have been two inspectors, Mr. W. R. Roby and the present incumbent, who is serving his third term.

The ordinances covering the regulation of the office were compiled after a careful study of those in use in other cities of the country, and are quite exhaustive. They contain the best features of those after which they are copied. The office is appointive from the City Council. The Inspector is required to undergo an examination to determine his fitness for the place. This examination is conducted by two architects, two builders and the City Engineer, who is the chairman. The members of this board are all required to be men of established reputation. The candidate is required to pass an examination that shall not be marked less than 75 per cent.

The office is self-sustaining, the Inspector receiving a fee on all plans submitted to him. This fee is 50 cents on all work costing under \$500; \$1.00 a thousand on all work over \$500 up to \$5,000; above that amount it is 50 cents on the thousand.

It is required that applicants for buildings must file a complete set of plans showing the specifications as to thickness of walls, timbers, weight to be carried, etc. These plans are kept permanently, together with the official number of the lot, block, etc., on which the building is to be located. The advantage of this is readily seen.

The primary object of the office of course is to protect the general public from danger through fire, defective workmanship and

material. It serves another purpose, however, in also protecting the builder in a measure from any imposition on the part of unscrupulous contractors. The powers of the Inspector are quite extensive and arbitrary. He is empowered to enter any building at any time and make an examination, whether in the course of construction or already in use. He has also the right to demand protection for workmen in the way of substantial scaffolding on which they are required to work. It is his duty to see that buildings are made as nearly fire-proof as possible. There is quite a large area set off in the city under the fire limits, in which it is required that all buildings erected shall be as nearly fire-proof as possible.

After the plans of a building are filed and approved, it is the duty of the Inspector to see that they are carried out as nearly as is possible. In this connection it is often necessary to make many visits to the work. Of these visits no record is kept as they are usually quite informal and consist in consultations with the contractors, often resulting in making slight but necessary changes. It has been the policy of the present incumbent to deal as liberally as possible with the builders, with a due regard to the safety of the public, thus encouraging building.

The Building Inspector has been able to add a very considerable sum to the water department of the city, acting as a collector for the use of water in building operations. The ordinances provide that a few cents may be charged for water used in brick work, stone work or plastering. When the plans are presented the calculations are made and the amount is collected along with the Inspector's fee. Another saving in this line that amounts to a considerable sum is in having a knowledge of the houses that are erected. In years past before the office was established it happened frequently that connections were made with the water mains for building purposes. The buildings were erected and occupied months after the owners went on using the water without the knowledge of the water department. This is impossible under the present system.

It may be pertinent here to call attention to the class of houses that are constructed in this city. The standard has been set very high. The average number of baths and closets called for in specifications filed, equals the individual number of houses. Reference to statistics shows this to be quite remarkable. The matter was called to the attention of your Inspector last year while on a visit to the east, where he met the representatives of leading building supply

houses of the country, when it was freely commented on that Colorado Springs is notable for the high class of plumbing and building materials used.

Colorado Springs has been building so rapidly in late years that many very desirable houses are moved to make room for better ones. There are times when one can look in almost any direction and see a house being moved. All of this work is under the direction of this office, a record being kept of each building, from where taken and where removed.

There were 1,155 houses erected during the last eighteen months at a cost of \$2,324,895, the fees on same amounting to \$2,021.50, and the building permits issued during the same period calling for 822 baths and 882 closets.

By comparison, the above figures show an increase of 255 buildings, and \$644,893 in cost, and \$211.50 in fees over the preceding eighteen months.

E. G. CORAY,
Building Inspector.



FRANCIS CAPELL, Chairman of the Street
Committee.

Alderman 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.



W. H. FAIRALL.
Street Commissioner 1898, 1899, 1900.



W. S. REYNOLDS, Street Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

To the Honorable

Mayor and Members of the City Council.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to submit the following as the annual report of the Street Supervisor and members of the committee on Streets, Alleys and Bridges. Your supervisor has been in charge of the work for six months, and in that time has been able to organize the department for efficient service. I have reason to believe that the public highways are in better condition at the present time than ever before. The work of this department is extensive, as it covers the supervision not only of the streets, but of all alleys and ditches, sprinkling and lighting the city, construction and maintenance of the bridges, and care of the trees. The work is in charge of your Supervisor under the direction of the Street Committee. At the present time this committee is composed of Francis Capell, Chairman, Wm. Banning and W. H. McIntyre. Your Supervisor has as a foreman W. T. Rodney, and a force of men that varies in numbers according to the work in hand.

The problem of caring for the streets of Colorado Springs is a broad one. Naturally we have very good roads most of the year, but the nature of the soil is such that many difficulties are met with that other cities do not have to encounter. They are quickly affected by the winds and rains, owing to the loose soil and gravel that compose them. Then we have the irrigation system that presents difficulties of its own.

There are 112 miles of streets in the city limits, with the proportionate number of alleys, irrigating ditches, etc., and the city is traversed by three running streams necessitating many bridges that must be closely watched.

For the present fiscal year the council appropriated \$77,440 for the street department, of which \$10,340 was for interest on bridge bonds. The remainder of the appropriation was as follows:

Salary of Supervisor.....	\$1,200
Maintenance.....	21,900
Sprinkling.....	5,000

Bridge Construction.....	14,500
Street Lighting.....	15,000
Electric Sprinkler.....	6,000
Purchase of Steam Roller.....	3,500

I need not point out the extraordinary conditions surrounding street sprinkling, as they are apparent from what has been said regarding the loose soil and frequent high winds. The use of the electric car sprinkler in Colorado Springs has caused much comment throughout the country. The city owns one electric sprinkler that cost \$6,000. It controls two other sprinklers owned by the Colorado Springs and Suburban Street Railroad Company. These sprinklers are of the latest design and have a capacity of 3,000 gallons to the tank. They distribute on an average of fifteen tanks each per day. The following statistics of the mileage of these cars was taken between July 9 and 31 of the past year:

No. 1, running on the loop and Wahsatch avenue, miles per day.	28.27
No. 2, running on Tejon street, miles per day.....	58.38
No. 3, running on the Manitou line, miles per day.....	72.75

In addition the city has seven wagon sprinklers, each with a capacity of 750 gallons. They distribute on an average of fifty tanks per day each, making an average distribution of 262,500 gallons per day.

This water used in sprinkling the city is taken from the city mains through thirty-two hydrants owned by this department.

STREET LIGHTING.

The city is lighted by electricity under a contract with the Colorado Springs Electric Company. The appropriation for this purpose in the year 1902 was \$15,000. There are 225 arc lights in use on the streets and 23 incandescent lights in use in the alleys and under-crossings. These arc lights cost on an average per month \$6.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ each, and the incandescent lights cost \$2.50 each.

The lights are well distributed, care being taken to supply them where most needed.

STREETS AND BRIDGES.

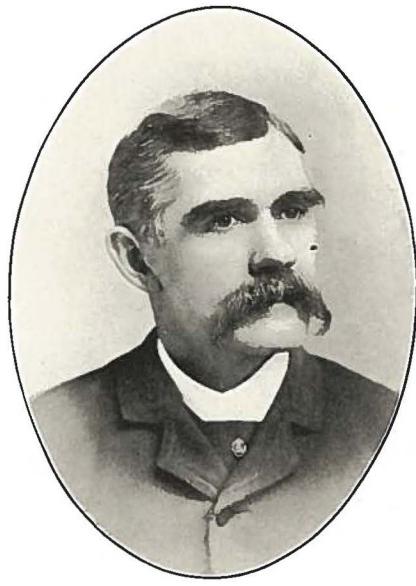
In the matter of bridge construction the city has been quite active the past year. The appropriation for this purpose was \$14,500 of which \$12,000 will be expended in the construction of a steel bridge over the D. & R. G. R. crossing at Tejon street. One thousand went into the Platte avenue bridge, and several hundred into the Mesa road bridge.



J. J. DWORAK, City Weigher.
City Weigher 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

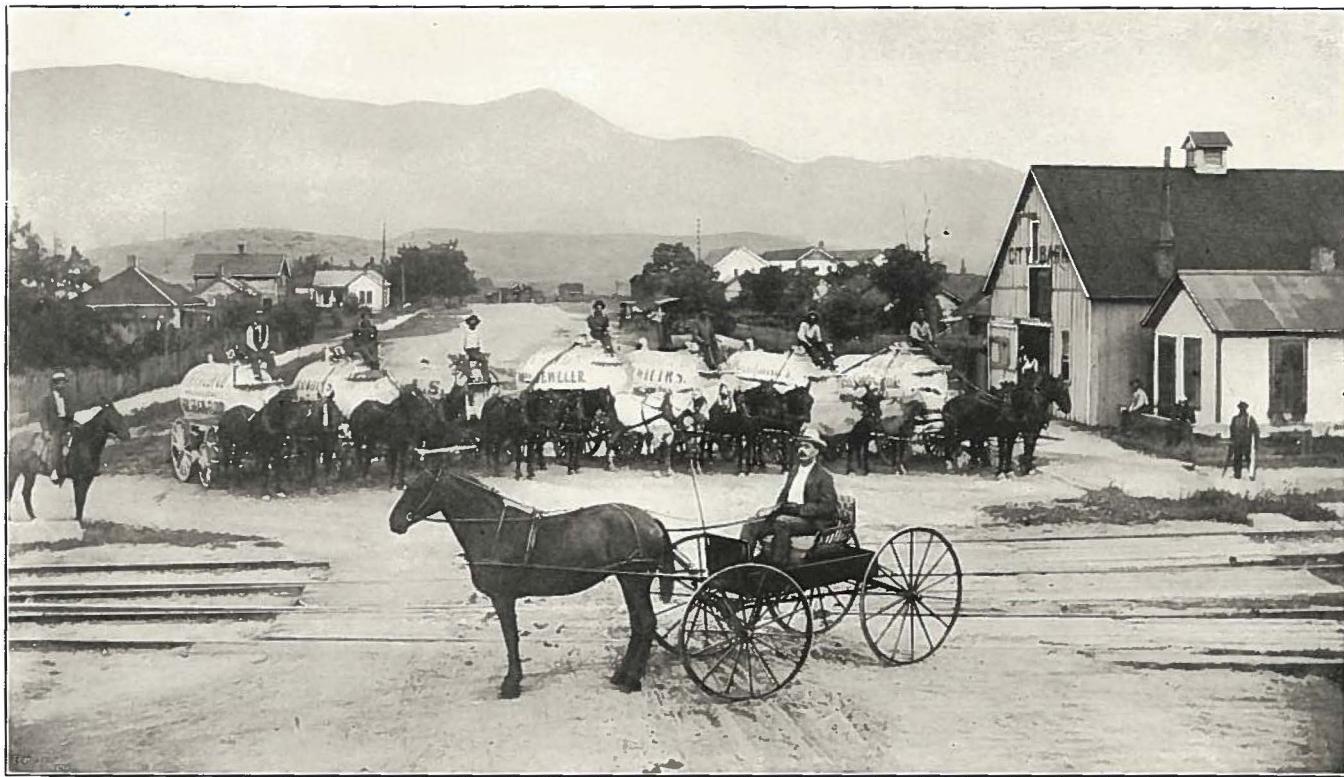


STREET DEPARTMENT—EQUIPMENT.



G. H. B. HALL.

Store-keeper 1901, 1902.



STREET DEPARTMENT—SPRINKLING WAGONS.

For street maintenance we had \$21,900, which was to cover the salary of the foreman, purchase lumber for bridges, ditches and supply tools, feed, etc. It also covers all salaries of employees and cares for the street sweeping. It is necessary to purchase from 200,000 to 250,000 feet of lumber each year for construction and repairs to bridges and ditches. None but native material has been purchased so far this year.

An inventory of the street and bridge department supplies and appliances is as follows: One fifteen-ton Kelly Steam Road Roller, two road graders, five dump wagons, two sweeping wagons, five wheel scrapers, two ploughs, one pile driver, one two-ton horse roller, eleven head of horses and mules, six sets team harness and three sets single harness, one repair wagon and all necessary minor tools.

The purchase of a fifteen-ton steam roller the past spring was an innovation. Your Supervisor believes that it will be used to good advantage in the future.

A new departure, also, has been the uniforming of the street cleaning brigade in white duck suits, in the style common in metropolitan cities.

There has been considerable discussion of late in regard to experiments in street work. The city engineer visited cities in Southern California during the spring and investigated the use of petroleum on the streets. His report was favorable to making an experiment of the kind here. An offer has also been made the city of a quantity of broken granite to experiment with. These experiments will be taken up when in the wisdom of your honorable body you see fit to order the work done.

You will find detailed below names and location of avenues and streets of the City of Colorado Springs.

ACEQUIA—West Colorado Springs Land Company's Addition. Second north of Pike's Peak, from Limite northeast to intersect Verano and Short; thence north to Collado (Hilltop Addition).

West Colorado Springs Addition from Praderia southeast to Limite.

ADAMS—Cahn's Addition. Pike's Peak to Huerfano; first east of Limite.

ADELAIDE PLACE—Peck's Addition. First west of D. & R. G. R. R., West St. Vrain south 600 feet.

AGUA—Sherman Addition. Fourth north of Pike's Peak, from Walnut to Chestnut; thence northwest to 160 feet beyond Collado (West Colorado Springs Land Company's Addition).

- ALAMOSA—Addition No. 5. First west of Cascade, Boulder Place to West Cache la Poudre.
- ARCADIA PLACE—East Dale Addition. Tenth east of Cascade, 300 feet north and 200 feet south of Dale.
- ARLINGTON—Mountain View Addition. Seventh east of Cascade, Willamette to Dale.
- ASH—West Colorado Springs Addition No. 1. Sixth north of Colorado avenue, Eighth northwest to Tenth.
- ASTORIA—D. Russ Wood Addition. Fourteenth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade to Wood.
- ATLANTIC—Sweet's Subdivision. Fourth west of Cascade, Rio Grande street north to Moreno.
- AUDLEY PLACE—Mayfair Addition. Twelfth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade to 190 feet west of Earle's Court.
- BALTIC—Sweet's Subdivision. Third west of Cascade, Moreno to Rio Grande, and from D. & R. G. R. R. to Mill.
- BEAR CREEK ROAD—West Bluff Addition. First East of Limite, Huerfano southwest to D. & R. G. R. R.
- BERKLEY PLACE—Mayfair Addition. Thirteenth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade to 190 feet west of Earle's Court.
- BIJOU—Second north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to El Paso, Hancock to Main (East End Addition); Cascade west to Williams (Prospect Heights Addition).
- BLUFF—Rock Island Addition. Third west of D. & R. G. R. R., from West Yampa to 108 feet north of West San Rafael.
- BOULDER—Fourth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to Institute, Hancock east to Main, Adelaide Place west 400 feet.
- BOULDER COURT—First west of Cascade, Boulder Crescent south 200 feet.
- BOULDER CRESCENT—Addition No. 5. Fourth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade to Sierra Madre.
- BOULDER PLACE—Addition No. 5. Fifth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade to Sierra Madre.
- BREWSTER—Roswell City Addition. Sixth west of D. & R. G. R. R., Holly to Elm.
- BRISTOL PLACE—Fical's Addition. Seventh north of Pike's Peak, Walnut to Cooper.
- BUENA VENTURA—D. Russ Wood Addition. Fifteenth north of Pike's Peak, Wood to Tejon, Wahsatch to Corona (Corona Addition).
- CABLE—Roswell City Addition. Second west of D. & R. G. R. R., Holly to Elm.
- CACHE LA POUDRE—Addition No. 1. Cascade east to Institute, Custer to Main (East End Addition); Cascade west to Monument Creek (Addition No. 5).

- CAHN'S PLACE—Cahn's Addition No. 2. Between Sherman and Harrison, from Spruce east 274 feet.
- CAMERON AVENUE—Shull's Subdivision. Tenth south of Pike's Peak, from Conejos west 200 feet.
- CAMPO—West Colorado Springs Land Company's Addition. Runs southwest from Agua to Acequia.
- CARAMILLO—Sixteenth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to El Paso; west to Wood.
- CARPENTER ALLEY—Between Nevada and Weber, Pike's Peak to Kiowa.
- CASCADE AVENUE—Dividing city into east and west sections, north from city limits to city limits.
- CEDAR—Fairview Addition. Tenth east of Cascade, High north to Platte, Huerfano south to C. & S. R. R. (Cheyenne and McClure's Additions). Roswell City Addition, Rock Island avenue west to Brewster.
- CENTER—Orrin's and Hastings' Second Additions. D. & R. G. R. R. west to Spruce, between West St. Vrain and Sherman.
- CHERRY—Fairview Addition. Ninth east of Cascade, High to Platte.
- CHESTNUT—Sixth west of Cascade, C. M. R. R. north to Collado.
- CHEYENNE AVENUE—From intersection of Platte and Nevada northeast to intersection of St. Vrain and Wahsatch.
- CHEYENNE PLACE—Cheyenne Addition. Between Prospect and Institute, Fountain street south to C. & S. R. R.
- CIMARRON—Fifth south of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to Wahsatch, from Shook's Run east through Goshen's and Hillside Additions and Longview Subdivision; Cascade west to D. & R. G. R. R.
- COLLADO AVENUE—Hilltop Addition. Chestnut west to Agua.
- COLLEGE PLACE—Eleventh north of Pike's Peak, Cascade west to Earle's Court.
- COLORADO AVENUE—Continuation of Huerfano, northwest from Limite to city limits.
- COLUMBIA—Fourteenth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to El Paso.
- COMO—West Colorado Springs Land Company's Addition. Acequia north to Praderia.
- CONEJOS—Third west of Cascade, Huerfano south to city limits.
- COOPER—Fical and Sherman Additions. Sixth west of Cascade, Agua north to 289 feet north of Sherman.
- CORONA—Fifth east of Cascade, Bijou to Platte, Boulder to Fontanero; Pike's Peak south to Cucharras, Moreno to A., T. & S. F. R. R.
- COSTILLA—Fourth south of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to El Paso, Prospect to Institute; Cascade west to Chestnut.

- CRESCEENT AVENUE—North End Addition. Twenty-seventh north of Pike's Peak, follows C., R. I. & P. R. R. right of way from Wahsatch to Nevada.
- CUCHARRAS—Second south of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to Hancock; Cascade west to Limite.
- CUSTER AVENUE—Day's Addition and Hastings' Fourth Addition. Tenth east of Cascade, Boulder north to 178 feet north of San Miguel.
- DALE—Eighth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to A., T. & S. F. R. R., Custer east to Main; Cascade west to Alamosa.
- DEL NORTE—Seventeenth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to El Paso; Cascade west to 200 feet west of Wood.
- EARLE'S COURT—First west of Cascade, College Place north to Astoria.
- EATON—Cahn's Addition. Eighth west of Cascade, West Huerfano north to West Kiowa.
- EIGHTH—West Colorado Springs Addition No. 1. Seventh west of Limite, Colorado avenue northeast to city limits.
- ELEVENTH—West Colorado Springs Addition No. 1. Tenth west of Limite, Colorado avenue northeast to city limits; thence north to Mesa avenue.
- ELM—Roswell City Addition. North boundary of city limits, Rock Island avenue west to Brewster.
- ELM AVENUE—West Colorado Springs Addition No. 1. Fifth north of Colorado avenue, Eighth west to Eleventh.
- EL PASO—Sixth east of Cascade, Rio Grande north to Fontanero.
- ESPAÑOLA—Eighteenth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to El Paso; Cascade west to Wood.
- EXCHANGE PLACE—Between Pike's Peak and Kiowa, Nevada west to 200 feet west of Tejon.
- FARRAGUT AVENUE—East End Addition. Fourth east of Hancock, Huerfano north to Yampa.
- FARR'S COURT—Fifth east of Cascade, from Platte north one-half block.
- FIFTH—West Colorado Springs. Fourth west of Limite, Hayes northeast to Lincoln.
- FIRST—West Colorado Springs. First west of Limite, Grant south to Hayes.
- FONTANERO—Nineteenth north of Pike's Peak, Wood east to El Paso.
- FOOTE AVENUE—East End Addition. Second east of Hancock, Huerfano north to Yampa.
- FORT WORTH—Washington Heights Addition. Tenth south of Pike's Peak, Corona east to El Paso.
- FOUNTAIN—Ninth south of Pike's Peak, Conejos east to El Paso.
- FOUNTAIN PLACE—Cheyenne Addition. Between El Paso and Prospect, Fountain street south to C. & S. R. R.

- FOURTH—West Colorado Springs. Third west of Limite, Grant northeast to Lincoln.
- FRANKLIN—Hewitt's Addition. Seventh east of Cascade, High north to Platte.
- GARFIELD—Walnut Addition. Between Dale and Cache la Poudre, El Paso east to Prospect.
- GLEN AVENUE—Harrison's Resubdivision. First east of D. & R. G. R. R., from San Rafael north to Berkley Place.
- GRAND VIEW—Older's Addition. Between El Paso and Prospect, Boulder north 325 feet.
- GRANT AVENUE—West Colorado Springs. First south of Colorado avenue, Limite northwest to city limits.
- HANCOCK AVENUE—Tenth east of Cascade, Rio Grande street north to Yampa.
- HARRISON—North End Addition No. 3. Twenty-sixth north of Pike's Peak, Tejon east to Wahsatch.
- HARRISON AVENUE—Between Cahn's Addition and Spruce Addition. Sierra Madre west to Walnut.
- HARRISON PLACE—Cahn's Addition No. 2. Second west of D. & R. G. R. R., Harrison avenue south to Cahn's place.
- HARVARD COURT—Day's Addition. Tenth east of Cascade, Boulder north to Park Court.
- HAYES—West Colorado Springs. Second south of Colorado avenue, Limite northwest to Seventh.
- HIGH—Second north of Pike's Peak, Oak east to Hancock.
- HILL—Prospect Heights Addition. Second west of Chestnut, Platte south 500 feet, southeast 300 feet, east 200 feet.
- HOLLY—Roswell City Addition. Seventh south of Elm, Rock Island avenue west to Brewster.
- HUERFANO—First south of Pike's Peak, Limite east to Main.
- INSTITUTE—Eighth east of Cascade, Rio Grande street north to San Miguel.
- IRVINE PLACE—Columbia Addition. Seventh east of Cascade, Uintah north to Columbia.
- JACKSON—West Colorado Springs Addition No. 1. Fourth north of Colorado avenue, Twelfth northwest to city limits.
- JACKSON—North End Addition. Twenty-fourth north of Pike's Peak, 200 feet west of Cascade, east to Wahsatch.
- JEFFERSON—West Colorado Springs Addition No. 1. Second north of Colorado avenue, Twelfth northwest to city limits.
- JEFFERSON—North End Addition. Twenty-fifth north of Pike's Peak, 200 feet west of Cascade, east to Wahsatch.
- JEFFERSON—West Colorado Springs. Fourth north of Colorado avenue, Seventh east to Sixth; thence southeast to Praderia.

- KIOWA—First north of Pike's Peak, Sierra Madre east to Institute, Willow east to Main; Monument Creek west to Eaton.
- KIOWA PLACE—First west of A. T. & S. F. R. R., Pike's Peak north irregularly to Kiowa.
- LAS ANIMAS—Eighth south of Pike's Peak, D. & R. G. R. R. east to A. T. & S. F. R. R.
- LAS VEGAS—South End Addition. Eleventh south of Pike's Peak, begins 220 feet east of Cascade, east to 130 feet east of Weber.
- LAUREL—Roswell City Addition. Sixth south of Elm, Rock Island avenue west to Brewster.
- LIMITE—Ninth west of Cascade, east boundary of West Colorado Springs, D. & R. G. R. R. north to North.
- LINCOLN AVENUE—West Colorado Springs. Second north of Colorado avenue, continuation of Kiowa from Eaton northwest to city limits.
- LOGAN AVENUE—East End Addition. Fifteenth east of Cascade, Huerfano north to Yampa.
- LOOKOUT—Prospect Heights Addition. Between Bijou and Hill, from Hill southeast 175 feet.
- LOW—Roswell City Addition. Second west of Rock Island avenue, Holly north to Elm.
- LOWELL—Lowell Addition. Twelfth south of Pike's Peak, Nevada east to Weber.
- MADISON—Twenty-second north of Pike's Peak, from 200 feet west of Cascade east to Wahsatch.
- MAIN—East End Addition. Eighteenth east of Cascade, Huerfano north to Yampa.
- MAPLE—Young's Subdivision. Between Dale and Monument, Oak east to El Paso.
- MCKINLEY PLACE—(Formerly Grant street.)—Cahn's Addition. Between Pitkin and Eaton, Huerfano to Pike's Peak.
- MEADE AVENUE—East End Addition. Fifteenth east of Cascade, Huerfano north to Yampa.
- MECHANICS PLACE—Between Tejon and Cascade, Kiowa north to Bijou.
- MESA ROAD—Between West Dale and West Monument, Cascade northwest to city limits.
- MILES AVENUE—Eleventh east of Cascade, Boulder north to Yampa.
- MILL—South End Addition. Tenth south of Pike's Peak, Conejos east to Nevada.
- MONROE—West Colorado Springs Addition No. 1. Third north of Colorado avenue, Twelfth northwest to city limits.
- MONROE—Twenty-third north of Pike's Peak, from 200 feet west of Cascade east to Wahsatch.

- MONROE—West Colorado Springs. Continuation of Fourth, Lincoln northeast to Acequia.
- MONUMENT—Seventh north of Pike's Peak, Cascade to Wahsatch, Prospect to Main; Cascade, west to Alamosa.
- MORENO AVENUE—Sixth south of Pike's Peak, D. & R. G. R. R. east to Wahsatch, El Paso east to Hancock.
- MORENO PLACE—Sixth south of Pike's Peak, Shook's Run east to El Paso.
- MYRTLE—Roswell City-Addition. First south of Elm, Rock Island avenue west to Brewster.
- NEVADA AVENUE—Second east of Cascade, city limits to city limits.
- NICHOLS COURT—Mesa Road Addition. Between Harrison avenue and Mesa Road, and Pine and Spruce.
- NINTH—West Colorado Springs. Seventh west of Limite, Colorado avenue northeast to city limits.
- NORTH—West Colorado Springs. Fifth north of Colorado avenue, Limite west to Seventh along city limits.
- NORTH MIDLAND PLACE—Monument Addition. Along C. M. R. R., Conejos west to Monument Creek.
- NORTH PARK PLACE—First north of Pike's Peak, Cascade west to Sierra Madre.
- OAK—Sixth east of Cascade, Pike's Peak north to Bijou, St. Vrain north to Dale.
- PARK—West Colorado Springs. Third north of Colorado avenue, from Praderia northwest to Sixth; thence southwest 200 feet; thence northwest as Park avenue to Twelfth.
- PARK COURT—Day's Addition. Fifth north of Pike's Peak, Custer east to Miles.
- PARKER—Roswell City Addition. Third west of Rock Island avenue, Holly north to Elm.
- PEARL—Between Boulder and St. Vrain, Oak east 250 feet.
- PELHAM PLACE—Between Cascade and Alamosa, Cache la Poudre south 200 feet.
- PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE—De Witt Park Addition. Second west of Cascade, Del Norte south 350 feet.
- PHILADELPHIA AVENUE—De Witt Park Addition. Seventeenth north of Pike's Peak, Pennsylvania avenue west 400 feet.
- PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE—Divides city into north and south sections, Cascade east to Main; from 200 feet west of Monument Creek west to Limite.
- PINE—Third west of Cascade, Kiowa north to Harrison, north side Rouse's Subdivision north to Mesa road.
- PITKIN—First west of Chestnut, Huerfano north to Agua.

- PLATTE AVENUE—Third north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to Main; Monument Creek west to Pitkin.
- POPLAR—Roswell City Addition. Second south of Elm, Rock Island avenue west to Brewster.
- PORTLAND AVENUE—Eighth south of Pike's Peak, Conejos west 300 feet.
- PRADERIA AVENUE—West Colorado Springs Land Company's Addition and West Colorado Springs. Continuation of Fifth, Lincoln avenue northeast to Agua; thence east to Acequia.
- PROSPECT—Seventh east of Cascade, Rio Grande street north to Columbia.
- PUEBLO AVENUE—Intersection of Nevada and Vermijo southeast to intersection of Wahsatch and Cimarron.
- RIO GRANDE—Seventh south of Pike's Peak, D. & R. G. R. R. east to Hancock.
- ROCK ISLAND AVENUE—Roswell City Addition. First west of D. & R. G. and C., R. I. & P. R. R., Holly north to Elm.
- ROSITA AVENUE—Addition No. 1, West Colorado Springs. Fourth north of Colorado avenue, Seventh to Twelfth.
- ROSWELL AVENUE—Roswell City Addition. Third south of Elm, Rock Island avenue west to Brewster.
- ROYER—Sixth east of Cascade, Dale north to Yampa, 60 feet south of Caramillo north to Fontanero; Moreno south to A. T. & S. F. R. R.
- SAGE—Roswell City Addition. Fourth west of Rock Island avenue, Holly north to Elm.
- SAHWATCH—First west of Cascade, South Park Place south to city limits.
- SAN MIGUEL—Thirteenth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to Custer; Valley west to Walnut.
- SAN RAFAEL—Eleventh north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to Custer; Valley west to Bluff.
- SANTA FE—Washington Heights Addition. Eleventh south of Pike's Peak, Royer east to El Paso.
- SANTA FE Row—First east of A., T. & S. F. R. R., Costilla north to Cucharras.
- SECOND—West Colorado Springs. First west of Limite, Colorado avenue south to D. & R. G. R. R.
- SEVENTH—West Colorado Springs. Sixth west of Limite, Hays northeast to Rosita.
- SEWELL—Walker's Subdivision. Between Valley and Spruce, Mesa road north to Yampa.
- SHERIDAN AVENUE—East End Addition. Twelfth east of Cascade, Huerfano north to Yampa.

- SHERMAN AVENUE—Sixth north of Pike's Peak, Sierra Madre west to Chestnut.
- SHORT—West Colorado Springs Land Company's Addition. Between Verano and Collado, Chestnut west to Acequia.
- SIERRA MADRE—First west of North Cascade, second west of South Cascade, 300 feet south of Mill north to Cache la Poudre.
- SIXTH—West Colorado Springs. Fifth west of Limite, D. & R. G. R. R. northeast to North street.
- SPRUCE—Second west of D. & R. G. R. R., 190 feet south of Huernano north to Mesa road.
- STILLMAN—Young's Subdivision. Seventh north of Pike's Peak, Oak east to El Paso.
- ST. VRAIN—Fifth north of Pike's Peak, Chestnut east to Main.
- SUMMIT—West Bluff Addition. Second east of Limite, Colorado avenue south to D. & R. G. R. R.
- TAYLOR PLACE—West End Addition. Between Sherman and Harrison, Sierra Madre west to Pine.
- TEJON—First east of Cascade, city limits to city limits.
- TENTH—West Colorado Springs. Ninth west of Limite, Colorado avenue northeast to city limits.
- THIRD—West Colorado Springs. Second west of Limite, D. & R. G. R. R. northeast to West Bijou.
- TWELFTH—West Colorado Springs. Eleventh west of Limite, Jefferson northeast to Rosita.
- TYLER PLACE—Twenty-fourth north of Pike's Peak, Tejon east to Nevada.
- UINTAH—Twelfth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to Custer; Valley west to Walnut.
- UNIVERSITY PLACE—Third west of Cascade, San Miguel north to Astoria.
- VALLEY AVENUE—First west of D. & R. G. R. R.; east boundary of Rock Island Addition, Mesa Road north to Columbia.
- VAN BUREN—Twenty-fifth north of Pike's Peak, Cascade east to Wahsatch.
- VERANO AVENUE—West Colorado Springs Land Co.'s Addition. Extension of West St. Vrain, Chestnut northwest to Acequia.
- VERMijo AVENUE—Third south of Pike's Peak, Chestnut east to Wahsatch, Prospect east to Hancock.
- VICTORIA AVENUE—Stockbridge and Stevenson's Addition. Tenth south of Pike's Peak, Nevada east to 100 feet east of Weber.
- WAHSATCH AVENUE—Fourth east of Cascade, Fountain street north to city limits.
- WALNUT—Third west of D. & R. G. R. R., Costilla north to Columbia.

- WASHINGTON—Twentieth north of Pike's Peak, 200 feet west of Cascade east to Wahsatch.
- WASHINGTON AVENUE—West Colorado Springs. Extension of West Pike's Peak, Limite northwest to city limits.
- WATER—McFerrin's Subdivision. Between Prospect and Institute, High north to Platte.
- WEBER—Third east of Cascade, 125 feet south of Victoria, north to city limits.
- WEST VIEW AVENUE—Sauer's Subdivision. Fourth west of Cascade, Fountain north to Portland.
- WEST VIEW PLACE—Between Cascade and Sierra Madre, 2 blocks north of Pike's Peak, east 100 feet; thence north 300 feet to Boulder Crescent.
- WHEELER PLACE—Seventh east of Cascade, Yampa north to Uintah.
- WILLAMETTE AVENUE—Sixth north of Pike's Peak, Sierra Madre east to Main.
- WILLIAMS—Prospect Heights Addition. First east of Limite, Lincoln north to West Bijou.
- WILLOW—Eleventh east of Cascade, Pike's Peak north to High; offset to east 150 feet; thence north to Platte.
- WOOD AVENUE—First West of Cascade, continuation of Earles Court, Astoria north to Fontanero.
- YAMPA—Tenth north of Pike's Peak, Nevada east to El Paso, Custer east to Main; Valley west to Chestnut.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. REYNOLDS,

FRANCIS CAPELL,

Street Commissioner.

Chairman Street Committee.



THOMAS SHIDELER.

Police Magistrate 1886, 1887, 1888.
Justice of the Peace 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889.



W. L. BOATRIGHT.

Police Judge 1901.



E. C. HAMMOND, Police Judge.

POLICE TRAVERSATOR'S OFFICE

THE POLICE COURT

REPORT OF THE POLICE JUDGE.

POLICE MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

*To the Honorable
The Mayor and City Council,
Colorado Springs, Colo.*

GENTLEMEN—I submit herewith report of the office of Police Magistrate from the year 1878 to date.

Respectfully,

E. C. HAMMOND,
Police Magistrate.

RECORDS OF POLICE COURT.

On March 4, 1878, when the City of Colorado Springs was reorganized under the general law for municipal organization, the office of Police Magistrate was created. The Police Magistrate is Judge of the Police Court, and all cases in the nature of misdemeanors and offenses against the city ordinances are under his jurisdiction.

W. A. Smith, then Justice of the Peace, was appointed by the City Council to act for one year in the capacity of Police Magistrate. He is now living in Denver, Colo., and is suffering from a stroke of paralysis at his home, 2016 Vine street.

G. H. Stewart was Acting Police Magistrate from 1879 till 1882, followed by John Pixley from 1882 to 1885. Stewart died in Colorado Springs December 11th, 1893, and Pixley is now living in Cripple Creek.

Under the law creating Police Courts in cities of a population of less than 25,000, passed by Legislature of the State of Colorado and approved April 11, 1885, James B. Severy was appointed in April, 1885, the first to act in the single capacity of Police Magistrate. Severy later served as Judge of the County Court for three terms, from 1887 till 1893 and from 1896 till 1899. He died in Colorado Springs March 5, 1901.

Thomas Shideler was the next Police Magistrate, appointed in 1887, and held the office for a term of two years. He was succeeded in April, 1889, by O. S. Battey, who died in office October 4, 1889.

Samuel H. Kinsley was appointed October 9 to fill the unexpired term. Being reappointed, he served until 1893. In 1894 he was appointed to succeed J. K. Goudy as City Attorney, and, at the resignation of Judge Harris, was appointed January 10, 1895, by the County Commissioners, Judge of the County Court. Since his term expired in 1895 he has been practicing law in Colorado Springs.

Chas. Adams was appointed in 1893, resigned in 1894, and is engaged in fruit growing in California. His successor, George Musser, resigned a month after his appointment, in order to practice law. The term was then completed by George F. Owen, who filled the office until his death, November 20, 1900. Thos. Shideler completed the unexpired term. He has since been engaged in mining

Wm. L. Boatright was appointed in April, 1901, and resigned January 1, 1902. He is now practicing law in Colorado Springs, connected with the firm of Boatright & Dolph.

The present Police Magistrate, E. C. Hammond, succeeded Mr. Boatright January 1, 1902.

Following is a statistical report of the business done in the Police Court from April, 1878, to September 1, 1902, and showing the population of the city for corresponding periods:

	No. of Cases in Police Court.	Amount Turned into City Treasury.	Population.
1878.....	.....	.....	3,500
1878-1885.....	492	\$2,451 45	8,500
1885-1890.....	1,141	4,603 47	12,000
1890-1895.....	3,237	7,070 23	18,000
1895-1902.....	8,325	15,924 94	30,000
Totals.....	13,195	\$30,050 09	.....

E. C. HAMMOND,
Police Magistrate.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.



POLICE DEPARTMENT—PATROL.



POLICE DEPARTMENT—AMBULANCE.



WM. BANNING, Chairman Police Committee.

Alderman 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.



POLICE DEPARTMENT—ROGUES' GALLERY.

Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum



VINCENT KING, Chief of Police.
Chief of Police 1901, 1902.
First Chief of Police of the City of Colorado
Springs.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Since the incorporation of the town of Colorado Springs in 1872, the Police Department has increased correspondingly with the increase of population, which at the present time is about 30,000 people, with a force of twenty-one officers, or about one to every fifteen hundred persons.

W. B. Young, the first President of the Board of Trustees, had for his peace officer S. C. Foote, who afterwards became a miner in the San Juan country. Ill health broke down his constitution, and he became a raving maniac, wandered away in the mountains, and nearly three years afterwards his body was found within fifty feet of a deserted shaft of what is now the famous Golden Fleece mine.

In 1873 Matt France was elected President of the Board, and C. P. Downing was chosen Town Constable, with Delos Durfee as assistant.

In 1874 Jas. T. Wilson was elected President and Delos Durfee Constable.

In 1875 Henry McAllister, Jr., President, and Delos Durfee, Constable, with John Townsend, assistant.

In 1876 and 1877 Wm. Wagner, President, and Frank P. Lombard, Constable; Sam Caruthers and L. C. Dana, police officers.

In 1878 the city was reorganized as a city of the second class, with Matt France as its first Mayor and L. C. Dana its first Marshal, with John Beall and George Cairns as police officers.

In 1879 Matt France was re-elected Mayor, and served until September 15th, 1879, when he resigned, to be succeeded by Judge J. L. Williams, who held the office for about six weeks, and was succeeded by John Curr, who served until April, 1880, with John N. Beall as Marshal.

In 1880 John H. Bacon was Mayor, with Jno. N. Beall, Marshal.

In 1881, Matt France, Mayor; J. N. Beall, Marshal.

1882, D. W. Robbins, Mayor; J. N. Beall, Marshal.

1883, J. F. Humphrey, Mayor; J. N. Beall, Marshal.

1884, J. F. Humphrey, Mayor; A. E. Hart, Marshal.

1885, G. S. Barnes, Mayor; C. H. Dillon and William Saxton, Marshal.

- 1886, F. E. Dow, Mayor; William Saxton, Marshal.
1887, F. E. Dow Mayor; William Saxton and L. C. Dana, Marshal.
1888, William Strickler, Mayor; John Simmonds and L. C. Dana, Marshal.
1889 and 1890, J. W. Stillman, Mayor; L. C. Dana, Marshal.
1891 and 1892, Ira G. Sprague, Mayor; L. C. Dana, Marshal.
1893 and 1894, William Strickler, Mayor; L. C. Dana, Marshal.
1895 and 1896, J. C. Plumb, Mayor; L. C. Dana, Marshal.
1897 and 1898, M. B. Irvine, Mayor; J. W. Gathright, Marshal.
1899, J. R. Robinson, Mayor; J. W. Gathright, Marshal.
1900, J. R. Robinson, Mayor; Jno. O. Henry, Marshal.
1901 and 1902, J. R. Robinson, Mayor; Vincent King, Chief of Police.

This covers a period of thirty years' existence. The present force consists of a chief, a captain, a sergeant, two detectives, fourteen patrolmen and two patrol drivers. Of the above heads of departments, out of seventeen persons who have filled the chair of President and Mayor, six are now dead, seven are residing in Colorado Springs and four elsewhere. Of the thirteen who have filled the position of Constable, Marshal and Chief of Police, four are dead, six are still living in Colorado Springs and three elsewhere. Officer Woods died a natural death while in service, and Officer Frank Bish was shot and killed by burglars while in the discharge of his duty.

The Police Department of Colorado Springs will compare favorably with any city of its size in the United States, and they have an extensive rogues' gallery, one of the finest in the United States, a gift from ex Marshal L. C. Dana to the City of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Foote had the honor of being the city's first Constable, Mr. Dana the first Marshal, and Mr. King the first Chief of Police.

In October, 1900, the city put an ambulance in service, with a value of \$1,000, to handle the sick and accident calls. And in April, 1901, a patrol wagon was put into service at a cost of \$550, and an additional cost of \$460 for three horses and harness. The same team handles both the patrol wagon and ambulance.

Respectfully submitted,

VINCENT KING,
Chief of Police.



L. C. DANA.

Marshal 1878, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893,
1894, 1895, 1896.

First Marshal of Colorado Springs.



JOEL ATKINSON, City Detective.

City Detective 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899,
1900, 1901, 1902.

Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum



THOS. J. FAIR, Captain of Police.

Captain of Police 1898, 1901, 1902.



SHERMAN McNEW, Police Sergeant.

Captain of Police 1900.

Police Sergeant 1901, 1902.



J. W. GATHRIGHT.
City Marshal 1897, 1898, 1899.



JOHN O. HENRY.
City Marshal 1900, 1901.



GEO. F. DAYTON.

Desk Sergeant 1899, 1900.
City Detective 1901.



J. R. GREGORY, City Detective.



FIRE DEPARTMENT—STEAMER No. 1.

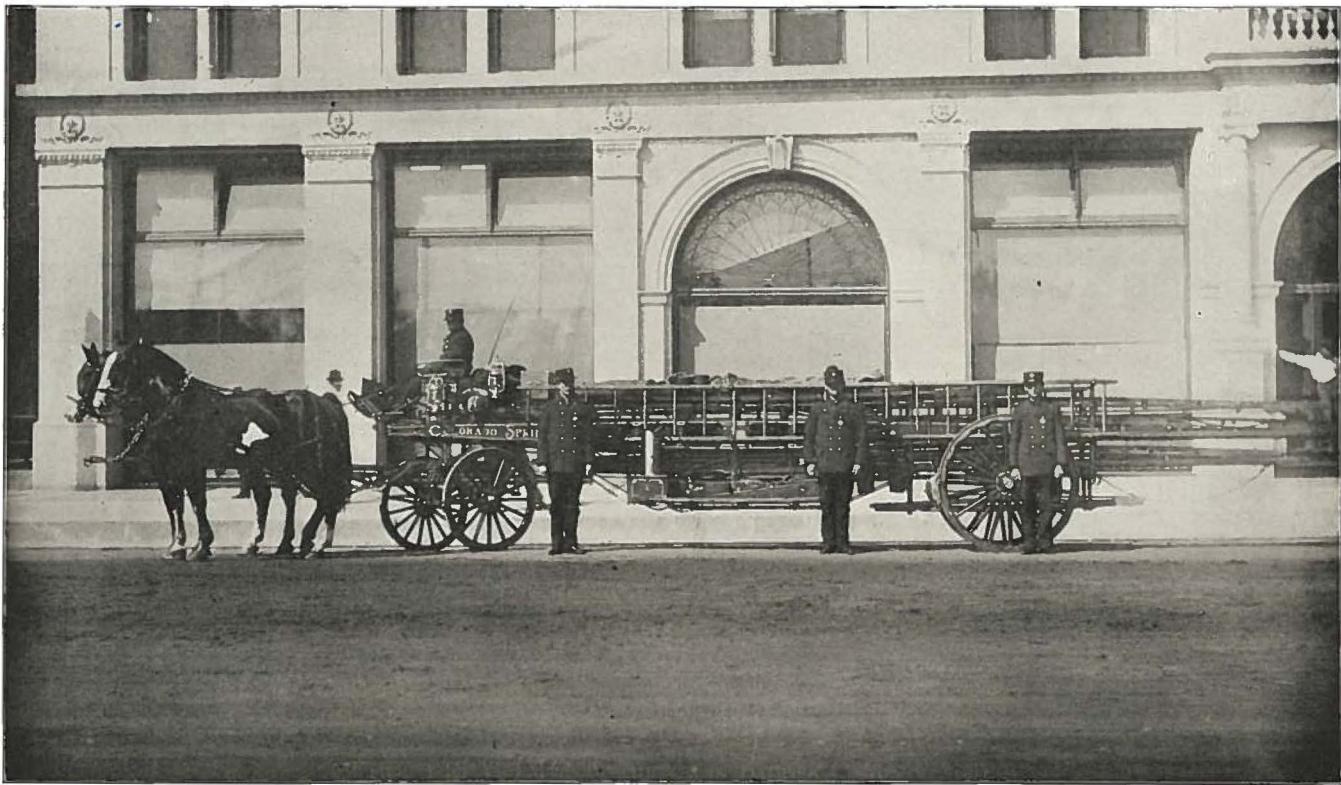


B. B. McREYNOLDS, Asst. Chief of Fire Department.

Captain 1895.

Assistant Chief 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Acting Chief 1898.



FIRE DEPARTMENT—HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 1.



CHAS. L. REASONER, Captain Fire Department.



THOS. M. QUINLAN.

Captain Fire Department 1899, 1900, 1901.



FIRE DEPARTMENT—HOSE COMPANY No. 1. Combination Hose and Chemical Wagon.



A. K. CONACHER, Captain Hose Company No. 2,
Fire Department.

Captain Hose Company No. 2—1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.



M. C. DONAHUE, Captain Hose Company No. 3,
Fire Department.

Captain Hose Company No. 3—1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.



FIRE DEPARTMENT.—HOSE COMPANY No. 2.—Combination Hose and Chemical Wagon.



JOHN PIXLEY,

Chief of the Fire Department 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883.
First Chief of Fire Department of Colorado Springs.
Justice of the Peace 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.
Police Magistrate 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.



FIRE DEPARTMENT—HOSE COMPANY No. 3. Combination Hose and Chemical Wagon.



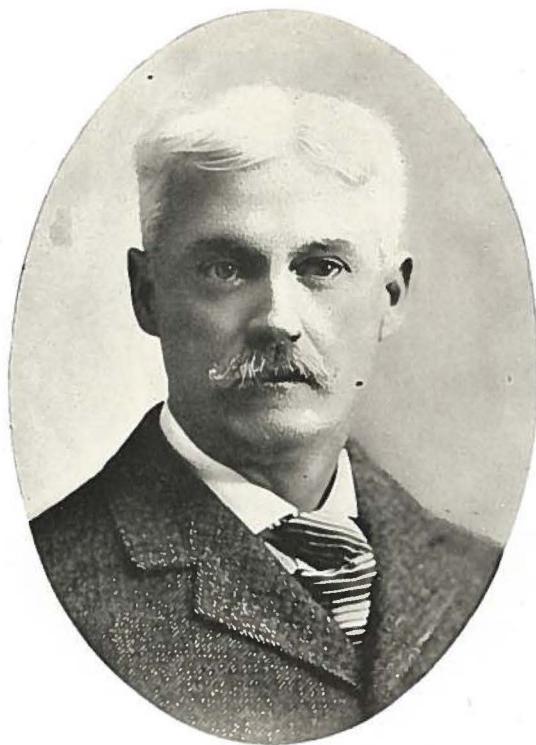
H. T. O'BRIEN.
Chief of Fire Department 1881.



C. B. FERRIN.
Assistant Chief of Fire Department 1885, 1886.
Chief of Fire Department 1887, 1888, 1889.



NELS JOHNSON.
Chief of Fire Department 1893.



JAS. F. BURNS.

Foreman of the Colorado Springs Hook and Ladder Company
1897, 1888, 1889.

Member of the Crowell Hose Company until the disbandment
of the Old Volunteer Fire Department.



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Storage Battery, Switchboard and Repeater to the right.



BUM.— Hose Company No. 1.



R. H. ASHWORTH, Chairman of Sewer and
Ordinance Committee.

Alderman 1897, 1898, 1901, 1902.



CHARLES P. QUINLAN, Plumbing Inspector.
Plumbing Inspector 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902.



OFFICE OF THE PLUMBING AND BUILDING INSPECTORS.



E. G. CORAY, Building Inspector.
Building Inspector 1900, 1901, 1902.

PLUMBING INSPECTOR.

*To the Honorable
Mayor and Members of the City Council.*

GENTLEMEN:—The office of Plumbing Inspector and Superintendent of Sewers was created soon after the completion of the first section of the city sewers, about thirteen years ago. It is a combination of two separate departments of work. The great importance of the office in producing a sanitary condition in the city I need not point out. That it should be intelligently and faithfully administered is also self-evident. It is particularly important that Colorado Springs should be kept in a sanitary condition. Its reputation as a great health resort brings many thousands of strangers within its borders every year, who contribute greatly to its commercial life. At the least hint of an epidemic of disease of any kind these people are driven away. Another reason why the city should be well sewerized is the porous nature of the soil, which absorbs every bit of impure moisture as well as the pure. It was the last reason that compelled the early residents to construct water works very soon after the place was started. Wells and cisterns were found impractical.

With the continued growth of the city and extension of the sewer system the duties of the office become greater every year. The report of the City Engineer contains data regarding the sewers, all of which it is not necessary to repeat here. The system was begun in 1888, when about \$40,000 was spent in laying 41,551 feet of pipe. At the beginning of the present fiscal year, March, 1902, there were about forty miles of sewers that had cost \$196,070. Since that date, however, about five miles of sewer pipes have been laid. So that there are now approximately about forty-five miles of mains and laterals.

At the end of the last fiscal year this office had issued 625 plumbing permits and 450 sewer permits. This had required about 1,200 inspections on new work alone. Under the system of inspection this required three visits to each piece of work, and frequently more than that. What we call the “rough work” inspection comes first, when all pipes are put under pressure and examined. The second inspec-

tion is for the outside drainage, when the grade of pipe is examined to see if it has fall enough, and whether the connections with the main lines are correct. The final inspection is made when the work is completed and under pressure.

Our ordinances on both sanitary plumbing and care of the sewers are very stringent, and in most particulars, I believe, are excellent. They are the result of an investigation into the efforts of many older cities in the care of plumbing and sewerage, and we have combined the best features of their ordinances. The Inspector is given complete authority in supervising all sanitary plumbing and ventilating.

The city sewers are taking care of about 4,250,000 gallons of sewerage discharged through the outlets every twenty-four hours. This equals about half the amount of water that is used from the city water works. As originally designed, the sewer system was large enough to drain the territory intended to be covered, but year by year ever since from three to five miles of laterals have been added. This has brought about a congested condition on the lower part of the system which will necessitate an enlargement of the present outlets or the construction of parallel outlets.

The fact that the system is laid at a one per cent. grade, which gives great velocity, alone saves it from constant overloading. This congestion is particularly noticeable in the winter months, when people will leave their faucets open to prevent freezing.

Owing to the topography of the city the maintenance of the sewers is a very simple and inexpensive matter. As stated, they are laid at a grade that gives a great velocity to the water used in flushing, and it has always been possible to get a good grade at almost any point within the present city limits. Besides the direct openings from the water mains that are made from time to time, we use in flushing what is known as Land's Automatic Sewer Flusher. It is very efficient, and has been adopted by the Government in its work. By this contrivance there is a slow accumulation of water in the tanks at the head of the system. The tanks are set so that after an accumulation of as many gallons of water as desired, they automatically discharge into the sewers. This continues automatically indefinitely. The water is carried down under a good head that takes everything before it.

We have in use a grease trap system, by which grease from sinks is congealed before it enters the sewer pipes, thus saving them from unnecessary accumulations. I consider the system quite effective.

The maintenance of the sewer system has cost about a thousand dollars a year on an average. Of this, \$600 a year is paid out in salary for a patrolman, leaving about \$400 a year for repairs. The cost of repairs is increasing with the years as the system grows older, and larger appropriations will have to be made for this fund.

There is no income from the city sewer system, as there is no fee charged for the permit or tax for use. It is the policy of the council to do everything possible to encourage people to connect their buildings with the sewers, and thus produce a sanitary condition in the city.

CHAS. P. QUINLIN,

City Plumbing Inspector.

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES.



S. F. DUREE.

Captain Reed Hose Company No. 6, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899,
1900, 1901.
Food Inspector 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.
Assistant to the City Treasurer 1899.
Store-keeper 1900.
First Food Inspector and First Store-keeper of the City of Colorado
Springs.



GUS. FUSSLER, Captain Adams Hose Company No. 4.



A. E. BURT, Captain Sinton Hose
Company No. 5.



D. R. BLOOD, Captain Reed Hose Company No. 6.

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES.

HISTORY OF C. H. ADAMS HOSE COMPANY No. 4.

C. H. Adams Hose Company No. 4 was organized by C. H. Adams June 12, 1891. Its first officers were A. M. Moore, foreman; T. T. Barton, assistant foreman; F. M. Keith, secretary; A. H. Young, treasurer.

During its eleven years of service, the Adams has done considerable work and has won a number of prizes in contests. It now owns a library for the use of its members and the families of its members. The library feature was installed December 9, 1901, and has become very popular.

Its present officers are Gus Fussler, foreman; J. R. Stone, assistant foreman; Chas. Hastings, secretary; John Gillett, treasurer.

REPORT OF SINTON HOSE COMPANY, No. 5.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., October 15th, 1902.

The Sinton Hose Company was organized December 2d, 1893, the place of meeting being located in a small building near the Sinton barn on South El Paso street. The first officers elected were: M. D. Brindley, foreman; Henry Parks, first assistant foreman; D. H. Robbins, second assistant foreman; M. M. Sinton, secretary; W. K. Sinton, treasurer.

Executive Committee—C. C. Hammond, Chas. Edwards, Henry Parks.

Truck Committee—A. Bainter, J. Peel, G. H. Sinton.

Sick Committee—W. K. Sinton, A. Keplinger, B. S. Davis.

Some time since the City of Colorado Springs furnished building material with which the members of No. 5 erected a neat building located on South Institute street, near the Helen Hunt school,

this being the home and meeting place at the present time of the members of the company.

The present officers are: A. E. Burt, foreman; E. M. Portner, first assistant foreman; C. Schott, secretary; I. Fredericks, treasurer.

Executive Committee—B. Vining, Fred. Esch, A. M. Hill.

Truck Committee—C. A. Scott, A. L. Curtis.

Sick Committee—Wm. Crum, A. J. Goodman, I. Fredericks.

HISTORY OF V. Z. REED HOSE COMPANY No. 6.

On December 13th, 1893, a meeting of south end citizens assembled at the South Tejon street chapel for the purpose of organizing a volunteer hose company. Wesley Nethers being made temporary chairman, stated the object of the meeting was to be the organization of a hose company, which was to be under the jurisdiction of the city. The company was named in honor of V. Z. Reed, at that time a resident of the south end. The first officers of the company were Geo. J. Kelly, captain; S. F. DuRee, first lieutenant; C. H. Barnes, secretary; D. R. Blood, treasurer. The offer made by Supt. D. L. Macaffree of the street railway, to place the hose cart in a portion of the car barn until such time as the city could arrange to care for it, was accepted. Later a suitable location was provided by the city near the corner of Tejon and Las Animas streets which has since been used by the company.

Special mention should be made of S. F. DuRee, who has at all times been on the alert to the wants of the company and was its captain for six successive terms, having declined the nomination the seventh time the past year. He now classes himself as a high private in the rear ranks, but still an active member, and takes pleasure in seeing the company prosper.

The present officers of the company are: D. R. Blood, captain; Gregg Teason, first lieutenant; E. W. Case, secretary; W. S. Fortson, treasurer; R. L. Seaton, W. H. Perkins and H. R. Horton, trustees.

The following is a complete list of the present membership: H. J. Cocks, S. F. DuRee, T. A. Price, D. R. Blood, Joseph Shelly, Wesley Nethers, Gregg Teason, W. H. Perkins, W. S. Fortson, W. H. Fairall, W. C. Marshall, Harry Pennock, J. R. Seaton, Vincent King, E. W. Case, Horace Ragle, H. S. Horton, H. R. Horton, C. Burt Case, Frank Van Schouwen.

LETTER FROM JOHN CAMPBELL.

State of Colorado.
SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.
Denver.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1902.

*I. S. Harris, City Auditor,
Colorado Springs, Colo.*

MY DEAR MR. HARRIS:—Yours of September 5th, stating that the compilation and publication of an Annual Report of the city affairs of the City of Colorado Springs was under way, and the privilege would be granted to all former city officials of having their photographs inserted therein, was duly received. I have no cut of my photograph, so far as I know, but I could send you one of my photographs, if that would answer.

Respectfully,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

LETTER FROM J. C. HELM.

City Attorney, Colorado Springs, 1877, 1878.

DENVER, COLO., September 8th, 1902.

*Hon. I. S. Harris, City Auditor,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

MY DEAR MR. HARRIS:—Your favor of the 5th inst., in relation to the Annual Report of affairs in Colorado Springs, has been received.

I note what you say regarding the effort to make this report historical, as well as statistical and financial. And also your suggestion that I send a photograph of myself, having been one of the earlier city officials, for the purpose of insertion in said report.

I thank you very much for the courtesy, and appreciate the honor. But I have at present neither photograph nor "cut;" and, besides, my service as a city official was so long ago and of such short duration that I would hardly feel justified under any circumstances in accepting the privilege.

Very sincerely yours,

J. C. HELM.

LETTER FROM SIMEON J. DUNBAR.

Chairman Sewer Committee, 1891.

Chairman Finance Committee, 1892, 1893.

Chairman Water Works Committee, and } 1894, 1895.
Member of Finance Committee,

COLORADO SPRINGS, October 10, 1902.

Mr. I. S. Harris, City Auditor.

DEAR SIR:—Since you wrote and saw me, two persons, presumably at your suggestion, have spoken to me about my photograph for the city annual report. As I told you, I do not care to have my picture in that report. I am very sorry to disappoint you, or do or not to do anything which might appear not in harmony with your preparation of the report. I am more than glad to testify to your marked ability and practical efficiency in your office. No one knows better how to do the work well and make such a report.

The photographs of ordinary mortals who have happened to be officially connected with the city contribute nothing to a full and correct understanding of its affairs, nor advance wise legislation and efficient and economic and honest administration.

You know my efforts in the city council to establish by ordinance the *monthly* auditing of accounts and *continued* printing of annual financial reports. Carrying out such an ordinance would have prevented the recent financial troubles in the city offices.

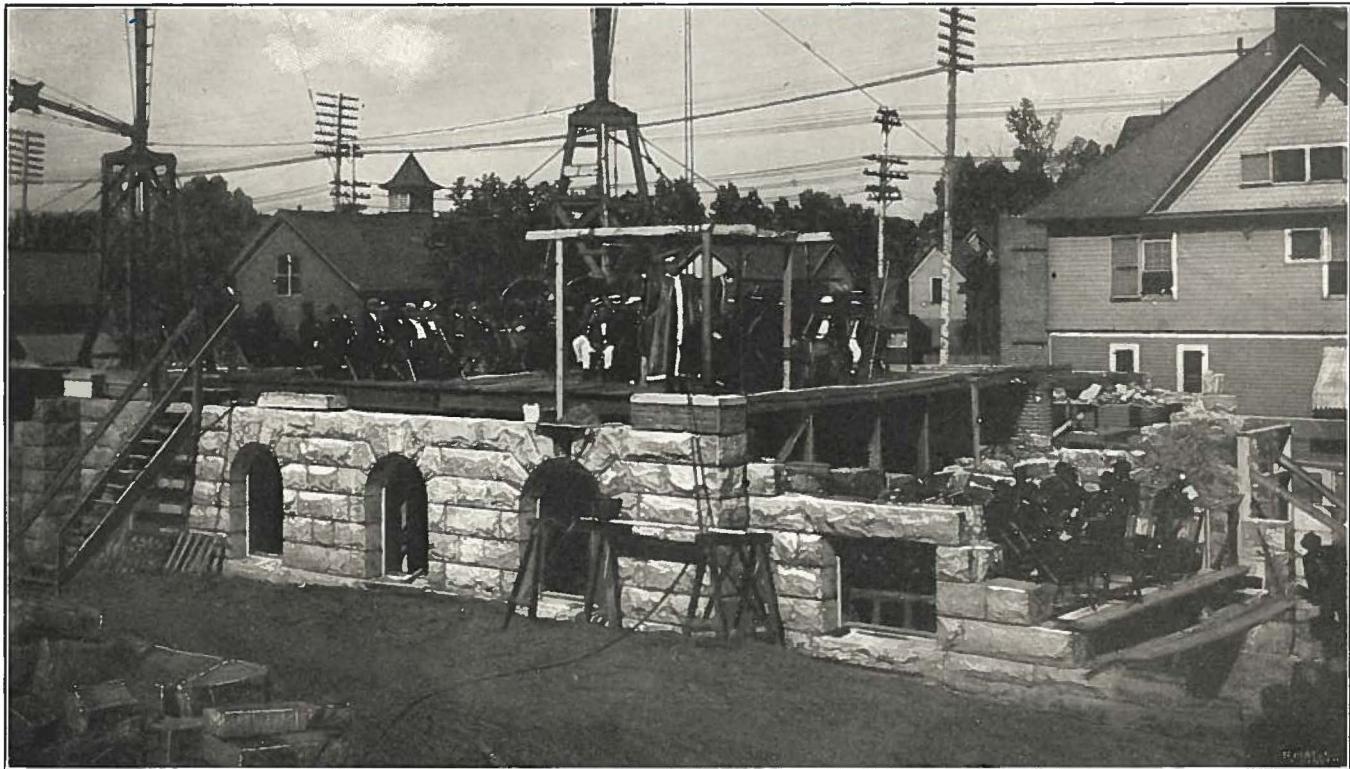
I hope the result of your example will be permanent, insuring *monthly* checking of accounts and cash by a competent accountant appointed by the mayor and the *regular* publication of annual fiscal reports. *Spasmodic* auditing of accounts and *occasional* reports avail little.

Very cordially,

SIMEON J. DUNBAR.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Prepared for the City Council by H. S. Rogers, and Signed by W. H.
McIntyre, Chairman Committee on Public Grounds and
Buildings, to be Placed in the Corner Stone of
the City Hall, Laid August 16th, 1902.



CORNER STONE LAYING, NEW CITY HALL.
August 16th, 1902.



H. S. ROGERS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE FOUNDING AND BUILDING OF THE COUNTY SEAT OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLO.

Prepared for the City Council by H. S. Rogers, and Signed by W. H.
McIntyre, Chairman Committee on Public Grounds and
Buildings, to be Placed in the Corner Stone of
the City Hall, Laid August 16th, 1902.

The time allotted the writer in which to prepare this historical sketch of the City of Colorado Springs is very brief. He has had but a few days in which to make the necessary research, not to mention the necessary labor in preparing the manuscript. He approaches the task with many misgivings as to his ability to do it successfully, and somewhat with a feeling of awe. In all probability this city hall building will stand for fifty years or more, and the men who remove the contents of this box may not be born for twenty years yet, after most of the present generation have passed to the silent halls of death. It will be his effort to briefly, but accurately, place before the men of the future the chief historical facts relating to the foundation and upbuilding of the municipality during the first thirty-one years of its existence.

That the conditions may be thoroughly understood let it be stated that Colorado Springs in 1902 is a city of about thirty thousand people, the land platted two miles north and south and about the same east and west. Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou are three corporations, but in effect are one city, as they are built solidly together. It is impossible for one not informed to tell where one city begins and the other leaves off. In time they may be under one government. It is a matter that is much discussed at the present, especially as regards Colorado Springs and Colorado City. On the north is a small settlement known as Roswell, and in the last three years a considerable settlement has grown up about the coal mines,

that have been opened up near the bluffs. On the south is a well settled tract known as Ivywild. All of these are unincorporated. They are contiguous to Colorado Springs and undoubtedly will in a few years be incorporated with the city. The citizens of Colorado Springs enjoy every luxury of present day civilization. A majority of the houses are costly and well furnished. They are mostly built of wood, in a variety of architecture, as will be shown by the views that go into this receptacle. The business section of the city is confined between Platte avenue on the north and Costilla street on the south; from Cascade avenue on the west to Nevada on the east. A strip of business houses extends west of Cascade avenue on Huerfano street for three blocks, broken by a viaduct crossing the railroad tracks and a bridge over the Fountain creek. The business houses are of brick, stone and iron construction, and many of them large and imposing. The public buildings, such as school houses, churches, state and county structures, are large, complete and many of them very costly for their day.

The streets of Colorado Springs are beautifully shaded and the lawns handsomely kept. Even the homes of the people who labor by the day are neat and well kept. This is a fact frequently commented on by strangers from the over-crowded cities further east.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE REGION.

I shall now very briefly sketch the conditions that led up to the founding of the city. This portion of the State of Colorado came into the possession of the United States by what is known as the Louisiana Purchase, in 1803. It was purchased from Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France. The price paid for what is now a great empire itself, was about twelve millions of dollars. Three years later the government sent out an exploring party to investigate its new possessions, and Major Zebulon Pike and his men were the first of the Caucasian race to visit this region. For fifty years the region lay undeveloped, occasionally visited by some adventurer or trapper.

So far as is known the first white man to make his home in this region was a trapper named James Hayes, after whom the section called "Jimmie Camp," about twenty-five miles east of the city, is named. The tradition is that he was killed by Mexicans, and the Indians in turn killed them out of revenge. In the year 1858 a native of Georgia, named Green Russell, came to the Rocky Mountains with a party in search of gold. They were more or less successful and the

news of their discoveries filled the region east. White settlement at that time had not extended far west of the Missouri River. Following the news of the gold discoveries began an emigration to Pike's Peak, because the entire mountain region was thus commonly spoken of in that day. "Pike's Peak or Bust" was the watchword. It is said that in the three years the excitement lasted that a hundred thousand persons came to the mountains.

Between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River lay a waste of desert land, inhabited by the buffalo, the coyote, the rattlesnake and the much more dangerous Indians. The most natural route was following the Arkansas River, and after leaving that river to go north where Russell had made his discoveries, the best camping place was right in this section. Naturally the search for gold was carried on right at the Peak itself. A party that came down from the north on November 1, 1859, located 1280 acres of land for the purpose of a town site. They named it Colorado City. The names of the pioneers who laid off this town were S. W. Waggoner, L. J. Winchester, R. E. Whitsitt, M. S. Beach, W. P. McClure, Lewis Tappan, T. H. Warren, E. P. Stout.

It is related that the natural advantages of the plateau on which Colorado Springs is located had appealed to the very earliest pioneers, and one of them named O'Donnell planned a town. It only appeared on paper, and the people who camped on the land moved over to the larger place. Colorado City became quite a large town. Pioneers with whom the writer has talked vary in their estimates of the population, some claiming that there were as many as three thousand. There were about three hundred houses, and it had a newspaper published by Benjamin F. Crowell, a young bookbinder who had come out from Boston.

At this time the region was a part of the State of Kansas, and being hundreds of miles from the seat of government the settlers formed a government of their own. They organized the El Paso Claim Club. It had a president, a secretary and recorder and was empowered to settle claims to land and even to empanel a jury to settle disputes. For a year or more the settlers in the Rocky Mountains lived under what they called the government of the Territory of Jefferson, but there is some question whether it was a legal government. In 1861 the United States Congress created Colorado Territory, and President Lincoln sent out William Gilpin, of Missouri, as the first governor. The county of El Paso was then formed. The governor

named M. S. Beach, Henry S. Clark and A. Sprague to name county commissioners and otherwise prepare for organization. On November 16, 1861, this commission appointed B. F. Crowell, A. B. Sprague and John Berg as the new county commissioners and George A. Bute, county clerk.

It had been agreed that Colorado City, being a central point, should be the capital of the new territory, and on July 7, 1861, the first territorial legislature organized there. On the 11th, the members voted to adjourn to Denver, where the capital has ever since been located. At the present writing there is no trace of the building in which this session of the legislature was held.

The Pike's Peak gold hunters failed to find gold in paying quantities, although it was there, and gradually the population dwindled. The valleys were located as homesteads and many of the pioneers took to sheep raising. For twenty years after, El Paso County was known as the largest raiser of sheep in the territory and state. Later it was also noted for its cattle. The fencing of the ranges has at the present time reduced these industries until they are very small. There were not many notable events in the following eleven years after the organization of the county. In 1864 occurred the massacre of four hundred Indians by Col. Chivington's men at Sand Creek. Some of the young men of El Paso County took part in that. In the same year a great flood occurred in Cheyenne Creek, and a number of people were drowned.

During these years the site of Colorado Springs remained government land, and was used as a sheep pasture. In the summer of 1868 a band of Cheyenne Indians descended upon the people and committed a number of murders. Charles Everhart, a youth of nineteen, was shot and killed. He tried to escape on his horse, but was killed at about the point where Cascade avenue and St. Vrain street now join. Two young boys, named Robbins, were playing in the sands of Fountain Creek at the foot of Mt. Washington. Both were killed. An old sheep herder, named Baldwin, a character in his way, known as "the Judge," was caught and shot. He fought his assailants off with his boot. He recovered from his wounds and lived several years after that. All of the victims were scalped, excepting Baldwin, who had been scalped by hostiles in South America years before.

The Indians caught Baldwin at about the point where Cascade avenue intersects Costilla street.

During the war of the rebellion the residents of El Paso County remained loyal to the North. The population was about equally divided between men from north and south of Mason and Dixon line. Some of the citizens joined the First Colorado Regiment, which was organized in Denver, and saw service in New Mexico Territory. It is claimed by these veterans that their work saved the Pacific Coast region from falling into the hands of the Confederacy.

Of the original pioneers, only a few became prominent in later times in the history of Colorado Springs. Anthony Bott is still living, a wealthy citizen of Colorado City. His wealth is the result of securing land at an early date. He came out with the second Green Russell expedition. A. Z. Sheldon and Robert Finlay are both large land owners, still occupying their original homesteads. M. S. Beach is still living, and makes his home part of the year in Colorado Springs. Benjamin F. Crowell was the County Treasurer for fifteen years, and was always prominent in municipal affairs. J. C. Woodbury was one of the County Commissioners for twenty-four years. David McShane was a County Commissioner for three terms. Milton Irvine was the Mayor of Colorado Springs for two terms. Irving, Frank and Edgar Howbert were the sons of the first missionary minister in this section. They have filled various public offices, and have been prominent in municipal life. Matt France was a County Commissioner for many years, and Mayor of the city.

A NEW ERA.

The census of 1870 shows that Colorado City had 81 inhabitants. El Paso County had 986 inhabitants. It will be seen how the population had dwindled. It is said that the houses in the town had dwindled to less than 100. As late as 1885 it was even much smaller. As stated in the introduction, Colorado City is now practically a part of Colorado Springs, and it has a population of its own of about 5,000.

July 27, 1869, should be a memorable day for Colorado Springs people. On that day General William J. Palmer first entered El Paso County. He is a Pennsylvanian, who had his first railroad experience with the Pennsylvania Railroad, now one of the great railroad corporations of the East. During the war of the rebellion he raised a regiment among the railroad employés, and had a most honorable service. In 1867 the Kansas Pacific Railroad began building across the plains to Denver, and General Palmer was in charge of the construction.

The end of the track was at Sheridan, Kansas, and General Palmer had occasion to ride across the country. He had in his mind a project to build a railroad down the base of the mountains from Denver into Mexico. At that time he had no thought of founding a city, but he was greatly impressed with the natural beauty of the region. A month later General Palmer again made the trip, and the plan for the railroad became fixed in his mind. Again, a month later, he came, accompanied by Colonel Greenwood, the Chief Engineer, and Dr. Wm. A. Bell, an Englishman. The last named is still a resident of this county, and his name is inseparably connected with that of General Palmer in all the great work that has been accomplished.

General Palmer states that in the winter of '69-'70 he received a letter from Colonel W. F. Colton, who had been on his staff during the war, and later connected with the surveys for a Pacific railroad across the mountains, in which was enclosed a sketch of a survey by government lines of a tract of 320 acres of land that would be suitable for a townsite if the proposed railroad was built. That land covers the present site of this city. He had noted the place when here in 1868. General Palmer at once telegraphed to Governor Hunt, then in Washington, to secure the land. He was amazed soon after to learn that the Governor had exceeded his instructions by purchasing 6,000 acres.

The General was compelled to telegraph to friends in the East for money to make the purchase. Later, he purchased what was known as the "Boston Tract," and also the land surrounding the mineral Springs at Manitou. In all, the new town company soon had 10,000 acres.

In October, 1869, General Palmer was here with a party of eastern men that included N. C. Meeker, the agricultural editor of the New York Tribune, who had formed a plan to start a colony in Colorado, and Cyrus Field, the man who laid the first submarine cable. Mr. Meeker examined the Colorado Springs site, but rejected it because he did not believe there was water enough in the streams to suit his project, which contemplated an agricultural community. He later located the Greeley colony, aided by the great New York editor. General Palmer records that Mr. Meeker was very badly impressed with the country at first, but soon became very enthusiastic.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was organized in the autumn of 1870, and everyone understood that the value of the barren lands along its route would advance in price. The "Mountain Base Investment Fund" was organized. It was provided that all who subscribed to the stock of the proposed railroad should have the privilege of also subscribing to the stock of this fund. About one half of the capital for these two projects was subscribed by friends of General Palmer in Philadelphia, and the other half by friends of Dr. Bell in England. It was proposed to construct ditches, make streets and even build houses for settlers, permitting them to pay in small amounts. It is a plan that has been tried hundreds of times since in the west with more or less success, but Colorado Springs remains the most conspicuous example of a "Decreed Town" at the present time.

The Denver and Rio Grande road was organized in the winter of 1870, and construction begun in January, 1871. June 26, 1871, a meeting was held in Denver and the townsite company was organized. The next day a party started to survey the plat.

They were authorized to make the survey, appraise the lots and generally start business. Col. Greewood, chief engineer of the new railroad, was in the party. Living in the city today is John Potter, a young man at that time, who was connected with the survey. They arrived a few days later and on the 31st of July were ready to begin the survey. The first stake driven was at the southeast corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenue. The company hotel was built at that corner, but at the present time the land is occupied by a block of one story brick buildings. A few years ago the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated July 4 by marking the spot with a suitable tablet. It may be of interest to know that General Palmer bought the corner two years ago and paid \$100,000 for it.

General Robert Cameron, who had been prominent for two years with N. C. Meeker in establishing the Greeley colony, was engaged to manage the new town company, and came shortly after with some forty or fifty persons, who proposed casting their fortunes with the new enterprise. The stream that comes down from the mountains and joins the Monument Creek at Colorado Springs bears a French name—Fontaine-qui-Bouille—(the Boiling Fountain). The new colony was generally known for some years after as the "Fountain Colony."

The National Land and Improvement Company succeeded the Mountain Base Investment Company, owning the stock of the Colorado Springs Company and other similar companies that were organized. The names of the immortals who first officered the Colorado Springs Company are: Wm. J. Palmer, President; Robert A. Cameron, Vice-President; Wm. E. Pabor, Secretary; Wm. P. Mellen, Treasurer; Maurice Kingsley, Assistant Treasurer; E. S. Nettleton, Chief Engineer. The trustees chosen were: Wm. J. Palmer, Dr. Robert H. Lamborn, Josiah C. Reiff, Robert A. Cameron, W. H. Greenwood, and Wm. P. Mellen.

A circular issued by the company to advertise the new enterprise will be of interest. It should be noted that two townsites were laid out, that at Manitou, surrounding the springs, and that at Colorado Springs. This circular read:

"By arrangement with the Colorado Springs Company, the Fountain colony is to have two-thirds of all the villa sites on four hundred and eighty acres about the famous mineral springs, with the exception of one hundred acres, reserved for the springs proper. A town is being laid out in the centre of the larger tract, under the name of Colorado Springs, which will be the present terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. The town will be subdivided into business and residence lots, varying in price from fifty to one hundred dollars. The profits arising from the sale of lots and small sub-divisions of land, will be devoted exclusively to general and public improvements, such as building irrigating canals, ornamenting public parks, improving streets, building bridges, erecting a town hall and school houses, construction of roads to mountain scenery, with the payment of surveying and necessary current expenses.

"Any person may become a member of the Fountain Colony of Colorado who is possessed of a good moral character and is of strict temperance habits, by the payment to the treasurer of one hundred dollars, which will be credited to him in the selection of such lots and lands as he may desire.

"As fast as the lands are surveyed, one-fourth of the lots and lands will be opened for selection by members actually on the ground. A second fourth will be opened for a drawing on the first Tuesday in September, 1871; the third fourth at a drawing on the first Tuesday in March, 1872; and the remainder to be open for a drawing on the first Tuesday in May, 1872. Provided that no selection shall be made

except by persons actually present. Each certificate of membership will entitle the holder to select either a business and residence lot and a piece of outlying gardening or farming land under the colony canals; or, in lieu of the above named sections, a villa site at La Font, in the immediate neighborhood of the Springs (Manitou).

"Within four months from the date of selection every member will be obliged to make such improvements, on some portion of his land, as his means will justify, such improvements to be satisfactory to the board of trustees, or an executive council hereafter to be chosen from among the members of the colony. If such improvements are not made at the expiration of four months, the locations will be considered abandoned, but the member may have the privilege of making a new location, subject to the same conditions as before; and if on the third location, at the end of a year from the first location, said member makes no improvements, his or her money will be returned, without interest, if demanded."

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway was originally designed as a narrow gauge road, that is the track was about four feet wide and the steel laid was very light. At the present time it is all broad gauge, that is according to the standard in use throughout the country, with the exception of one branch in the mountains. The railroad reached this city just three months after the day that the first stake was driven. Governor Hunt had built a log house on the site the winter before but the people who came to locate the town lived mostly in tents. The light frame buildings, however, sprang up like mushrooms in a night. One of the first to be erected was the company building, which stood near the corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets, on the east side of Tejon. On the north-east corner of Tejon a two-story building was erected for the use of the newspaper that was to be started. It was the first two-story building in the place and it had a most interesting history in connection with the growth of the place. The upper portion was used as a public hall, and here were started many of the most successful enterprises that have since done credit to the city. The Colorado Springs hotel, which stood at the corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenues, was completed in time for a grand opening celebration on Christmas, 1871.

Mrs. Palmer, the wife of the president of the company, opened the first school in October, with six pupils. By the following spring these had increased to about forty.

A newspaper was started called the "Out West." The first number appeared in April, 1872. J. E. Liller, an educated English gentleman, came over to take charge of it. After a year the name of the paper was changed to the Colorado Springs Gazette.

During the summer, fall and winter of 1872 the work of building the little town went forward. The El Paso county canal was constructed—an irrigating ditch that brought water from the Fountain Creek. The water was taken out between Manitou and Colorado City and carried in an open ditch around the Mesa, or high table land. A fine stream of pure mountain water was carried through the ditches that were dug throughout the city. Five thousand cottonwood trees were planted at a cost of \$15,000. At the present time these trees are large and shade the city beautifully. Many people object to them however, and they are being replaced with elm and maple.

General Palmer states that at the beginning of the year 1872 about six hundred people were living in the new town.

Residents of Colorado City, the old town, were offered homes in the new town if they would improve their lots. A rivalry sprung up and there was much jealousy. Finally in 1873 the population of the new place had increased so much that the county seat was removed. The commissioners selected a site at the corner of Kiowa street and Nevada avenue for the court house. This spot became historic. The court house was used as a public hall for entertainments. The courts are still held there, but a handsome new court house is now being built in the square surrounded by Tejon, Cucharras, Vermijo streets and Nevada avenue, at a cost of \$350,000. A county jail was built on Vermijo street, west of Cascade avenue. A fine new jail stands beside the old building at present.

When the company organized the town, a clause was inserted in every deed forfeiting the land to the Company in case intoxicating liquors were sold on the place. This clause was suggested by General Cameron. The Greeley colony adopted the same plan.

General Palmer states that this was not done as a moral measure, that is for the purpose of attempting to reform adults, but as a business proposition. He and others who had spent much time in the new towns of the west that were in the slang of the day "wild and woolly," felt the desirability of trying to keep out the rough element. They were founding a town on a different plan, and they succeeded. Of course there was opposition to this, and many at-

tempts were made to start saloons. The most notable was called the "The Wheel of Fortune." The man who owned the corner at Pike's Peak and Tejon (southeast corner) started a place for the sale of liquor. A person who desired a drink went into the place and laid his money on a wheel-like contrivance. The wheel would turn and soon he would get a drink. He saw no one and spoke to no one. The company brought suit to recover the land and the case was carried to the highest courts in the land. The supreme court of the United States in 1879 decided the forfeiture clause valid.

The name "Colorado Springs" was first used by Fitz Hugh Ludlow, a famous traveler and writer in his day, who visited the Springs in 1867. At the time the town was started people traveled hundreds of miles over uninhabited areas, and a little thing like five miles hardly counted. It did not then seem out of place to speak of the town as located at the springs because they were such a short distance away. William Blackmore, an English stockholder, suggested the name for Manitou. It was thought of giving that name to Colorado Springs, but people of the region had already begun to speak of this town by the last name and it had gone into several documents. So the name was formally adopted. With the cities built together and street cars that carry one to the springs in twenty minutes, the name is not so inappropriate as it was a short time ago.

At the beginning the people chose the region south of Cascade avenue for their residences. The business section started at the corner of Cascade avenue and Tejon street, because it was supposed that business would move along on the highway up the Ute Pass. After quite a disastrous fire the stores began to go up on Tejon street, which is to-day the principal business street of the city. It seems a natural thing for the better classes of residences to seek the higher ground, and Colorado Springs has proved no exception to the rule. The retail stores naturally follow.

At the present time Colorado Springs has rich mines at its very doors, ore reduction works and other sources of wealth, but for twenty years it remained a phenomena. Every year showed greater growth and prosperity over preceding years, but on what basis? Its capital was its scenery and climate. The scourge of the present day is the disease consumption (tuberculosis of the lungs). A system of judicious advertising was adopted, and it was soon known that at the foot of Pike's Peak was a little city where the invalids could find a haven of rest. The fame of its beauty went far and wide, and trav-

elers came to see and admire. The census of 1890 showed a permanent population of 11,100 people.

The early residents had many discouraging things to contend with. A plague of grasshoppers swept over the entire Western country in 1874, 1875 and again in 1876, and devoured every growing thing in sight. At times there was fear of Indians. A party of marauders came in the summer of 1873, but were chased away by the residents, who went out armed with such instruments of warfare as could be hastily gathered together. As late as 1875 a band of 300 Utes camped in the Garden of the Gods, but were induced to leave after a day or two.

For a year the Colorado Springs Company managed everything in the new town, but of course the people soon began to feel that they should have a part in the government. September 2, 1871, the County Commissioners signed a formal order incorporating the new town. The petition was signed by two-thirds of the residents. The following persons were appointed a Board of Trustees to manage its affairs until an election could be held: R. A. Cameron, Wm. B. Young, Edward Copley, Matt France and John Potter. The order is signed by David McShane as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and Irving Howbert, County Clerk.

Here naturally ends the history of the foundation of this city. The tale is but briefly told, and there has been no place for reminiscences. Many names should be mentioned of those who had a part in the great work that have been omitted. Some of those who were most active have been but briefly mentioned. Of those who wrote their names large, the historian of the future must give the most credit to General Palmer. He is living to-day, a man of great wealth, one who can have almost any political honor at the hands of the people of the commonwealth, if he so elects. He built the great Missouri Pacific Railroad through a wilderness; he built the Denver and Rio Grande road, which traverses the mountains into Utah for thousands of miles; he founded this city and Manitou; he built the Mexican National Railroad in Old Mexico; at hundreds of points throughout the Western country the capital that he commands has been expended in building or developing its resources. His name may be forgotten in connection with other enterprises, but it seems that this city will always remain his greatest monument. He is a liberal subscriber to every cause that seems likely to promote the city in a good way, and recently has donated a magnificent public

park at the bluffs north of town. The citizens have named it in his honor.

Dr. Wm. A. Bell is still living, and while he has always been associated with General Palmer in his enterprises, his name is not so closely connected with this city. General Cameron, Governor Hunt, Mr. Mellen and others have gone to their long rest.

The Colorado Springs Company still owns much land in the city. Following General Cameron, it was managed successively by Henry McAllister, M. L. DeCoursey, George H. Parsons and at present by T. J. Fisher. It was thirteen years after it was incorporated before the stockholders received a cent in dividends. At the end of a quarter of a century they had expended nearly a quarter of a million dollars in improvements, and had been paid about 6½ per cent. on their investment.

One of the comers to the new town in its pioneer days was a woman writer who had acquired considerable fame—Helen Hunt. She married Wm. S. Jackson, a local banker, and made this her home until her death in 1885. Her writings attracted attention to the city and its beautiful surroundings, and any history of the city that failed to mention her would be very incomplete.

Of the pioneers who lived in El Paso County before the coming of the railroad, the name of Irving Howbert stands out alone in prominence because of the many things accomplished in encouraging large enterprises. His name will appear from time to time as mention is made of the development that has come in later times.

THE MIDDLE PERIOD.

Ever intelligently and conservatively managed, Colorado Springs continued to grow, the periods of its growth marked quite distinctly by events that are monuments. Its fame for health and beauty became widespread. In 1872 the county commissioners had bonded the county for \$15,000 to construct a wagon road up the Ute Pass. The wisdom of this was shown in the years 1877 to 1880. The great carbonate mines at Leadville were discovered and a rush of people from all over the world began, such as had been unknown since the gold discoveries in California. The Ute Pass road was the natural highway to the mines. Colorado Springs was the nearest railroad point, and the place took on a wonderful activity that lasted until the railroads finally built to Leadville. At times the Pass was choked with freighting outfits. The year 1880 showed a population

of 5,000 and an assessed valuation of over two millions of dollars. In July of that year the D. and R. G. road built five miles of track, connecting Manitou and Colorado Springs.

The years 1881 and 1882 were marked by business depression. The Leadville trade had been taken away and the railroad moved its general offices to Denver, taking away a good many citizens who had been quite prominent.

It may be remarked here that the only legal execution that ever took place in El Paso county occurred in 1881. The man was a gambler named Carty, who had killed a man at Buena Vista. The case was brought here on a change of venue from Chaffee county.

General Palmer and associates had begun a great work at this time, which was destined to have a marked effect on the future of the place, namely, the building of a fine hotel. It was named "The Antlers," and was a handsome building of stone and wood. After it was opened in 1883 it almost immediately achieved a reputation as one of the finest hotels in the west. It began to attract here many people of large wealth, who found in it the kind of accommodations they were accustomed to at home. The writer can trace the building of the Colorado Midland and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads to this city directly to the influence of the hotel.

During the years 1881 to 1885 certain Denver and Texas capitalists were engaged in building a railroad from Denver to Fort Worth. They made the mistake of building out on the plains rather than following close to the base of the mountains. The road was known as the Denver and New Orleans, later was the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth road, but to-day is known as the Colorado Southern. A branch line was built into this city in 1882, connecting with the main line at a point about fifteen miles east. Hon. Matt France, a prominent citizen, secured the company its right of way into the city. This was the second railroad built into the city, and the first broad gauge road.

During its thirty years of existence Colorado Springs has been singularly free from catastrophes of any kind. During the summer of 1885 occurred almost the only one in the history of the place. An electrical storm occurred about 8 o'clock in the evening, and what appeared to be a cloud burst happened at the Bluffs north of town. A great volume of water rushed down the little creek known as Shook's run. Houses that were supposed to be high and dry were washed away. Mrs. B. A. P. Eaton, wife of the county superinten-

dent of schools, was drowned. The following summer a great volume of water came down the Fountain creek, washing away the bridges.

In the two years following Colorado Springs was a very quiet village, but the summer of 1886 the Colorado Midland Railroad was projected by James J. Hagerman, an eastern iron manufacturer who had come here to reside for reasons of health. In this project he was assisted by Irving Howbert, B. F. Crowell and other wealthy citizens. The road started at Colorado City and was built up the Ute Pass to the western part of the state. Mr. Hagerman was identified with many other enterprises that have helped the city and the entire Rocky Mountain region.

About the same time Mr. Hagerman arrived there came here two other men who have worked in the broadest lines for the upbuilding of the community. One is Louis R. Ehrich, a New York merchant, and the other James A. Hayes, the son-in-law of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy. Both came for reasons of health and both have done much to bring in capital to develop the country, and have spread its fame abroad.

The Santa Fe road (Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe) and the Missouri Pacific road both built to Pueblo before 1880 and had traffic arrangements into Denver over the D. & R. G. In the year 1887 the Santa Fe built an independent line from Pueblo to Denver, passing through this city. The building of these roads gave the city a forward movement.

In the year 1888 the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road started to build from Topeka, Kan., to the mountains, and after some persuasion the officers decided on Colorado Springs as the western terminus. The road was completed to the city in October, 1888, and the event was celebrated with a great banquet.

In the year 1889 eastern capitalists, assisted by residents of Manitou, constructed the Manitou and Pike's Peak cog road to the summit of Pike's Peak, and the following year the road opened for business.

About the same time A. J. Lawton, F. L. Martin, A. A. McGovney and E. J. Eaton and other local men, projected the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company. They secured the horse car street line that Messrs. Ehrich, Hayes and others had built two years before through Tejon street and as far west as Manitou. They constructed the first electric street railroad. In fact, it was among the first street railroads of the kind built in the United States.

All of these great events had their effect and Colorado Springs went forward with leaps and bounds. Something of "a real estate boom" followed, and additions were laid out in every direction. Perhaps West Colorado Springs was the most important. A. L. Lawton and others handled this and in a very few years it was built up almost solid to Colorado City. Broadmoor was projected at this time, to be a summer place at the foot of Cheyenne Mountain. It was started by James De.Pourtales, a German count, and William J. Wilcox, a Philadelphian. They built a casino modeled on European plans, that is a famous pleasure resort to this day.

During these years Messrs. Ehrich, Hayes and others had brought in the North End addition, taking in all the land north of Columbia street, and were building it up with handsome homes. It was a season of prosperity that seemed boundless until the great money panic came in 1893. That is something for the historian of the future to study by itself. It followed the demonetization of silver by the English government of India. Colorado Springs was less affected by it than any other western city because of the discovery of gold at Cripple Creek and because its citizens were largely men of secured wealth. There was not a failure of a single business house at that time in this city. This brings us to the new era, a story that reads like a fairy tale. It hardly seems real to those who have passed through it.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

In the winter of 1891, Robert Womack, a cattle owner who had long resided in the vicinity brought to town specimens of gold bearing rock that he had found in the southwestern corner of the county. He found it on land that formerly belonged to his family, and in a region that had been well prospected. Not much faith was placed in the find, but Chas. H. White of the El Paso Bank, and Dr. J. P. Grannis, a dentist, took an interest in the matter. Dr. Grannis went to the place with him and they located a claim. E. M. DeLa Vergne and F. F. Frisbee also heard of the find and went there. The newspapers spread accounts of the matter and during the following spring and summer many persons went out prospecting. Expert mineralogists visited the place and reported on it adversely. It would not down, and by November of the year 1891, a considerable camp was formed. It was given the name of Cripple Creek, taking the name from a small stream in the locality.

It was not until the beginning of the year 1892 that the citizens generally had any faith in the camp. Then the mines began to develop, and the citizens of the place generally realized what was before them. Poor men, who had been carpenters, plumbers and day workers suddenly blossomed into capitalists. To-day some of them are worth their millions. Very few of the men who had staked claims at Cripple Creek had capital to work them, and stock companies were formed. It is difficult indeed to try to give a description of what followed. Towns of from two to ten thousand population sprang up almost in a night. Fortunes were made in a few hours. The streets of Colorado Springs became a big stock exchange. Stocks were traded in for a few cents on the street corners that in a few days were selling for dollars.

Scenes such as had been enacted thirty years before on the streets of San Francisco and Virginia City were acted again in Colorado Springs. People poured in from every quarter of the globe, and Colorado Springs became the Mecca of every fortune hunter who read of the fabulous gold of Cripple Creek. The mining companies, the real estate companies and all other corporations had their headquarters here. The courts were overworked, a thousand unsettled cases being on the dockets at one time. Railroads were projected to the camp and some of them were built. It has taken ten years to bring order out of chaos but it has been accomplished, although the character of Colorado Springs is greatly changed. From a pretty health resort the place has become the greatest mining center of the United States. Capitalists have not been content to rest their labors with one mining camp. They have extended their operations over the entire country and into Old Mexico.

A person familiar with the place can ride for miles today through the streets of the city, pointing to this pretty home or that great mansion that is the result of a strike in some mine. A great majority of those who made their fortunes in Cripple Creek mines have been contented to remain here. It explains why the city had a population of 22,000 according to the census of 1900 and why there are about thirty thousand here now.

The year 1894 will always be memorable in the minds of those now living. In February of that year the miners of the Cripple Creek district went on a strike for higher wages. There were many other things in the matter, but they are not a part of this history. The strike assumed an acute stage by the middle of May and it de-

volved upon the sheriff of the county, M. F. Bowers, to put down the rioting. Outrages were committed, men were killed and it was impossible for the owners (mostly Colorado Springs people) to operate their mines. The shaft house of the Strong mine was blown up. The sheriff armed a force of a thousand men. It took weeks to do it, and during that time Colorado Springs assumed the character of a military camp. The passions of the hour cannot be described. The able bodied men generally enlisted for the disturbance that was expected. The women met and prepared food and hospital supplies.

A military camp was organized for two weeks in the Cripple Creek district. Davis H. Waite, the governor of the state, favored the strikers, and the state militia was called out. The companies passed through this city *en route* to the scene. Finally the militia were placed between the strikers and the sheriff's force. That left three armed bodies in the field. A truce was patched up and the mine owners conceded the demands of the strikers.

The strife was ended and the soldier deputies came home and were feted. A few days after this the adjutant general of the state came to the city to defend in the courts some of the strikers who had been arrested for rioting. T. J. Tarsney was his name. He was taken by a body of masked men from his hotel and tarred and feathered. This proved one of the great sensations of the day throughout the United States.

Cripple Creek was a very wild and reckless mining camp. There were many murders and robberies. This being the county seat the trials were held here. It is impossible to go into the history of these, but it is sufficient to say that they have kept the citizens very much interested for many years past.

In the summer of 1894 the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange was organized. The association today occupies the finest building in the city, and the business is well organized. Other associations copying it have come and gone. For nearly eight years past trading in mining stocks has formed the principal business of the people. The operations have amounted at times to millions of shares daily, representing many thousands of dollars. The men of every class and condition in life have engaged in it. Real estate agents, bankers and merchants abandoned their business to engage in it; hack drivers and street car conductors left their places to become stock brokers. You of the future must judge of it, but always re-

membering that it was an exceptional time, such as comes to very few communities. It may never come again to such a peaceful, quiet little city as was Colorado Springs in 1891.

Reviewing these years of business activity and strife there is a gentler side. In August, 1893, Thomas C. Parrish and D. V. Donaldson organized the first "Flower Parade." The flora of Colorado is distinctive and beautiful. The citizens turned out one afternoon and paraded the city with their carriages decorated in beautiful flowers. It was an idea worth copying and has extended over the country. The flower parades became a feature of summer life in the city. July 31, 1896, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the city was celebrated. A pioneer society was formed and General Palmer and other founders of the place came together and discussed their work and the outlook for the future. It was an interesting time to say the least. The flower parade was a feature. It was a feature the following year, also, when there was a great military parade. At that time the Seventh Regiment of the United States army and the State Militia of Colorado went into camp together at Broadmoor. It was the first time that such a thing had ever happened, so far as the writer knows. It made the flower show a notable event.

The summer festival of 1899 was made memorable by the return of the Colorado soldiers, who had gone as volunteers to fight the Spanish in the Phillipine islands. The governor of the State and committees of citizens went to San Francisco to meet the men when they landed, and they were brought directly to Colorado Springs. They were tendered every honor that the citizens could devise.

Colorado was admitted as a state in 1876, just one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence, and is known as the Centennial State. The year 1901 was the quarter-centennial of the State, and Colorado Springs gave a celebration of the event. Distinguished men and women gathered from various portions of the Union and the State. Theodore Roosevelt, vice-president of the United States, was present and delivered the address. A month later Mr. Roosevelt became president through the death of President McKinley. The celebration lasted three days, and during the time a banquet was spread at the Antlers Hotel, at which the members of the State Press Association were entertained by the citizens.

The placing of the corner stone in the new city hall begins the annual summer festival for the present year. The members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks have the celebration in

charge. It is to be what is called a "street fair," a collection of entertainments intended merely for amusement. It is to last one week.

MAKING PROGRESS.

Continuing recent history of the city, mention should be made of the founding of the National Home for Union Printers. Geo. W. Childs, editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, and Andrew J. Drexel, a banker, gave the International Typographical Union \$10,000 in 1886. The members of the union added to this sum. In the year 1889 the union held a meeting in Denver. A. A. McGovney, E. J. Eaton and F. L. Martin offered them eighty acres of land east of this city on which to build a national home for sick and indigent members of the union. It was accepted, and the home was built. A stone building that cost \$80,000 was erected. Other buildings have since been erected on the land, doubling the original investment. There are at present more than a hundred persons resident at the home. This institution has been an experiment by trades unions in attempting to care for the needy members, and has attracted attention all over the world. So far as the writer knows, it has been a successful experiment. Mr. Childs and other eminent men attended the dedication May 12, 1892.

The most prominent citizen in Colorado Springs to-day is Winfield S. Stratton. He was a carpenter by trade, and came to Colorado Springs in 1872, soon after the place was founded. He engaged in contracting, and studied mineralogy. In the summer of 1891 he went to Cripple Creek and located the Independence mine. This property was sold to an English company in 1899 for the sum of \$12,000,000. Mr. Stratton has expended this vast sum in upbuilding his home city and developing the Cripple Creek district. He has erected many handsome buildings, and is the largest property holder in the city. Two years ago he purchased the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Company's interests. In the past twelve months he has expended over two millions of dollars in reconstructing the street car system. The lines have been extended throughout the city, double tracks laid to Manitou and the Cheyenne Canons. Mr. Stratton has also constructed a beautiful park at the entrance to the canons. His donations to Colorado College and other worthy institutions will make him one of the historical characters of the city in the years to come. [Mr. Stratton has died since the above was written.]

General Palmer and associates have rebuilt the Antlers Hotel. It represents an investment of half a million dollars. The house occupies the end of Pike's Peak avenue, where it dips down the hill to Monument Creek. It is the finest hotel building west of the city of Chicago to-day. A magnificent park surrounds it at the present time. In this connection it may be stated that Colorado Springs is prepared to entertain many thousand strangers. The Alta Vista Hotel is on Cascade avenue, and is owned by H. H. Stevens, one of the pioneers of the city. The Alamo Hotel is a four-story building, at the corner of Tejon and Cucharras streets. It is owned by J. A. Himebaugh, one of the oldest residents. The Elk Hotel building is on Pike's Peak avenue, and is owned by Dr. Wm. Strickler, a pioneer of the early days before Colorado Springs was founded. The Plaza Hotel faces the college buildings, and is a large and modern house. In addition, there are hundreds of boarding and rooming houses.

A very important event in the past few years has been the construction of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railroad. This road was built to Cripple Creek mining camp by citizens of Colorado Springs who were interested in the gold mines. It was begun in 1899 and completed a year later. Credit for this great work is largely due to Irving Howbert. The road cost over three millions of dollars, and it is a remarkable fact that the money was practically all subscribed in this city. The men who built it were nearly all poor men, or men of very moderate means a dozen years ago, who made their wealth in the mines of Cripple Creek. A partial list of them includes Irving Howbert, Wm. Lennox, E. W. Giddings, E. A. Colburn, Warren, Frank and H. E. Woods, James F. Burns, F. G. Peck.

At the present time Colorado Springs is acquiring many handsome public buildings. Mention has already been made of the Scientific building at Colorado College. The county commissioners are now constructing a handsome court house at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. It stands in Alamo Park, bounded by Tejon, Cucharras and Vermijo streets and Nevada avenue. The Young Men's Christian Association is also building a house, costing \$100,000. It is at the corner of Bijou and Nevada avenue. President Roosevelt laid the corner stone in 1901.

The United States congress last winter appropriated \$140,000 for a post-office building in this city. W. S. Stratton has offered a site for this building at the southeastern corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues. The offer is liberal and probably will be accepted.

The receipts to the government from the local post-office amount to about \$100,000 a year at the present time. A list of the men who have held the office of postmaster may be appropriate here. John Potter was the first postmaster, and held the office for ten years. His successors have been: Edwin I. Price, Joel F. Love, R. A. Meir, M. E. Everleth, H. A. Ferguson, Edward Morath, L. C. Dana.

Mention should be made of the Chamber of Commerce, an institution supported by the business men to advance the interests of the city. The officers devote their time to advertising the city and promoting its interests in every way with the outside world. It was organized in 1888 as the Board of Trade. L. R. Ehrich was the president and M. L. DeCoursey, secretary. It was re-organized in 1891 with H. G. Lunt as president and George R. Buckman, secretary. During the past five years D. B. Fairley has been the president and Gilbert McClurg, secretary. It is impossible to estimate the good the institution has done in fostering the interests of the city.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

This chapter must deal with the educational history of Colorado Springs. It is brief, but it chronicles great things. As stated in the first part, the first school was conducted by Mrs. Palmer. It was in a sense a private school. August 23, 1872, Dr. William Strickler, the County Superintendent of Schools, organized School District No. 11. A meeting held in the rooms over the Gazette placed the boundaries three miles north and south and seven miles east and west. A school was opened on Pike's Peak Avenue, and Mrs. A. Sutton, still a resident of the city, became the first teacher. The enrollment during the first year was 107, and the attendance 36.

April 26, 1873, the town company gave a piece of land, and a school building was completed by 1874. This building stood on the southeast corner of Cascade Avenue and Bijou Street. It was built of stone and cost \$10,000. It was considered a very fine building. Fire destroyed it in the winter of 1889. It may not be irrelevant to state that this piece of ground has recently been purchased by the Elks Lodge, which dedicates this building, and will soon be covered by a very fine club house.

The public schools grew with the city, and other schools were opened from time to time. The first class was graduated from the High School in 1879. As the schools began to multiply a system of

naming them after distinguished Americans and prominent citizens who had passed away, was adopted.

Statistics alone can show the growth of the schools. The census taken in the present year shows 7,319 persons of school age in the district. The enrollment for the last school year was 5790. These young people are housed in fourteen school buildings that have cost \$550,000. The most costly building has been the High School, which has cost \$150,000. It stands on a triangle that is bounded by Weber Street, Cheyenne and Platte Avenues. The Garfield School comes next in cost. The sum of \$72,000 has thus far been expended upon it.

Following is a list of the school buildings in the district at the present time : High School, Garfield, Lowell, Washington, Liller, Steele, Lincoln, Columbia, Bristol, Helen Hunt, Roswell, Ivywild, Pike View, Curtis, West Colorado Springs.

In the school year just closed (1901-2) the School Board expended \$187,432 in maintaining the school system. Is it not a wonderful growth in thirty years?

At the present time the schools are in charge of Mr. John Dietrich, who has been identified with them for the past five years. A list of names showing the citizens who have devoted time to the upbuilding of the public schools, as members of the Board of Education, would be appropriate, but cannot be supplied at this time. The members have served without pay. One name, however, stands out very prominent and must be mentioned. Joseph F. Humphrey has been for twenty years a member of the Board, and has ever advanced its interests. With Irving Howbert and B. F. Crowell, who have often been mentioned in this sketch, he made an independent fortune in the mines of Leadville, and with ample time and a very great interest in the schools, he has devoted his life to the work. The historian of the future will have to reckon him the "father" of the public school system of Colorado Springs.

Colorado College is an institution that has had a very marked effect on the city, and on the western country in general. It should have, and undoubtedly it will have, a very great place in future history. The colony company, in 1873, offered to donate a tract of seventy acres of land and \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) for the foundation of a college. The Congregational Association took the matter up, and in 1874, established Colorado College. It is no longer a Sectarian College, however.

The college has always been managed by a board of trustees composed of leading professional and business men of the state, together with a few eastern men of similar standing. Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Massachusetts, was the first president of the college. He was succeeded by Rev. James G. Daugherty, in 1875. He was succeeded in turn in 1876 by Rev. E. P. Tenny, who served for ten years. For three years the college was without a president, although the work continued.

A new era for the college began in 1888, when Wm. F. Slocum, D. D., LL. D., became its president. At that time there was a small stone building, erected in 1880, standing on the grounds. This building has always been known as Palmer Hall. In the past fourteen years a building has been added for nearly every year. Some of these have been costly. In addition about \$400,000 have been added to the endowment funds. Among the large buildings standing on the campus is the N. P. Coburn Library that cost \$50,000 to build, a gift by a Massachusetts man; Perkins hall, devoted to fine arts; three dormitories; the president's residence and a small observatory. At the present writing an administration and scientific building is being constructed, at a cost of \$250,000. The corner stone was laid on March 3. The faculty numbers some thirty members, men selected from the larger schools of the east because of special fitness for the work.

Colorado College is co-educational. During the absence of the president in Europe the past year Rev. Edward S. Parsons has been the acting president.

In connection with the college there has been founded Cutler Academy, named in honor of Henry Cutler of Massachusetts, a generous friend of the college. It is designed to prepare young people for college, and is doing an excellent supplemental work. The college and academy have an enrollment of over 500 students.

Colorado Springs has another educational institution that has existed almost from the foundation of the city. The territorial legislature in 1874 founded the State School for the Deaf and Blind, and located it in this city. A tract of ground was secured east of the city, and a stone building erected. The buildings have multiplied since, and are among the most imposing in the city—the city having grown to them. The various legislatures have been liberal in supplying money to the institution, recognizing its good work. There are now about 250 pupils in attendance at the school. The

state records will furnish a better history of this institution than can be given here.

THE CHURCHES.

The Colorado Springs Company began by encouraging the churches, and offered a site to any denomination that would build. There is a conflict of testimony as to where the first Christian service was held in the city. The Episcopalians claim that the first service was held by them in "Foote's Hall," but the Congregationalists claim that Rev. Henry B. Gage preached the first sermon on September 10, 1871, to a congregation composed of railroad graders and a few citizens. Mr. Gage preached the first Thanksgiving sermon on November 28, 1871.

At the present time most of the old church organizations, that began with the city, have handsome church buildings. Some of these stand on the original ground donated by the company, notably the First Baptist and Grace Episcopal.

The first church building to be completed was that of the First Methodists. It stood on Huerfano street, between Nevada avenue and Weber street. The First Presbyterian church was completed by December, 1872, and was dedicated the following January. It stood at the southwest corner of Kiowa street and Nevada avenue. The First Baptist congregation built at the corner of Weber and Kiowa, opposite the Presbyterians. Their present church is on the original corner. Their first building was finished in 1873. Grace Episcopal church was organized in 1873, and was the first stone church building. The main body of the church is still standing at the corner of Pike's Peak and Weber street. The First Congregational, the Roman Catholics and the African Methodists followed within the next two or three years.

At the present day there are some thirty church organizations in the city, most of them with church buildings. Their property is worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE CITY'S SOLDIERS.

There are those who profess to believe that by the time this box is rescued from its burying place that war among human beings will have ceased. That is not to be argued here. The citizens of Colorado Springs have seen their young men go forth to do battle.

The first military company organized in the city was called the Pike's Peak Rangers. Matt France was the Captain of the Company.

His men were armed with Spencer carbines, a gun now obsolete. It was a part of the Territorial militia.

This company was succeeded by Company B of the State militia, with Thomas Burnham as Captain. The company first saw service in the summer of 1878. The Santa Fe and D. & R. G. Railroads were having a contest for possession of the canon on the Arkansas River. The Santa Fe at the time had a lease on the D. & R. G. road. Employés of the Santa Fe appeared one day and took possession of the D. & R. G. depots and yards in Colorado Springs. Sheriff Becker was called on to oust them, and in turn called for the State militia. Company B marched down and surrounded the depots, and kept the Santa Fe men prisoners for three days, when they were released because of the agreement reached by the two railroad companies. It is needless to say that those were three days of excitement for the citizens. Company I, which had been organized with Captain Pearce in charge, was favorable to the Santa Fe end of the controversy, and was soon after mustered out of service.

Company B was succeeded in time by Troop A, a mounted regiment. Thomas Burnham was the first Captain, W. R. Roby the second Captain, and he was succeeded by Captain Wm. Saxton. In the summer of 1887 the Ute Indians had been removed from their reservation in White River territory, in the western part of the State. They rebelled, and began attacking the settlers. Governor Alva Adams, one of the pioneers of Colorado Springs, ordered out the entire State force to suppress the savages. Troop A responded under Captain Saxton. They were away for one month. It was a hard service in a rough country, but there was no engagement other than a skirmish in which the scouts took part.

During the great labor strike in Cripple Creek in 1894 the troop went twice to that place, and the members did their duty. The following year, however, trouble arose between the officers of the company and the State officers, and Troop A was mustered out.

Company H was then organized. In the fall of 1896 there was a labor strike among the miners at Leadville, and Company H was ordered there, led by Captain Frank Dunnington. The militiamen were two months on this service.

The Spanish-American war came in the spring of 1898. Immediately following the naval battle in Manila harbor, President McKinley called for volunteers from the various States. Colorado responded immediately, and by the 5th of May had concentrated the

State troops in Denver. It may be said here that owing to the service the Colorado men had seen in suppressing rioting during labor strikes, that no other volunteer troops were better prepared to enter the field. In fact, most of them had seen more actual service than the regulars.

Company H responded under the command of Captain C. C. Spicer. It was enlisted as Company M of the First Colorado. It is not necessary to describe the scenes of parting; they are as old as history itself. The company was sent to the Phillipines, and took part in the battle of Cavite, when the Spanish officially surrendered. Later, for six months it battled with the native Phillipinoes, who arose in insurrection.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Colorado Springs to day is protected from fire by what is known as the "Metropolitan Fire Department System." It is equipped with all modern appliances for fighting fires. The history of the fire department goes back to the very early days of the city. Soon after the city was organized the young men formed a volunteer fire company. They subscribed money from their own pockets and purchased a "Babcock" engine. This was a chemical fire extinguisher, and its arrival was signaled by a great demonstration. Jos. F. Humphrey, J. P. True and other young men had the machine in charge. Thomas Hughes, later a prominent citizen, took care of the machine. Afterwards a hook and ladder company was formed, which Wm. Harrison, a young attorney, and others managed. Thomas Burnham was the foreman. These volunteers fought the fires by pumping from the irrigating streams and wells and by bucket brigades.

It was not until after the waterworks were constructed that a fire department was organized. This was in 1879, and John Pixley was the first chief.

Hose companies were organized. They were named after prominent citizens. For fifteen years the volunteers exercised a great influence on the affairs of the city. They formed a feature of the city life that was unique. The members were interested in politics, and loyalty to the members and the company was demanded. The volunteer companies at the time the metropolitan system was organized were as follows, each company having about thirty members: Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; Matt France Hose Company No. 1; W. S. Jackson Hose Company No. 2; B. F. Crowell Hose Company

No. 3; College Hose Company No. 4; C. B. Ferrin Hose Company No. 5; V. Z. Reed Hose Company No. 6; Chas. Adams Hose Company No. 7; W. K. Sinton Hose Company No. 8.

There was much rivalry in the various companies, and the elections for officers often occasioned more interest than did those for the city officials. Tournaments were sometimes held attended by teams from other cities, and a number of times the local teams competed at other points. Their work was watched by the entire community.

The metropolitan system came as a surprise to the volunteers. In January, 1894, the city council met in secret session and decided to do away with the volunteers. It was felt that a more efficient system was necessary, and the volunteers agreed to the proposition. W. H. Lloyd and R. B. Taylor, members of the fire department committee, had the matter in charge. They purchased a combination hose wagon and chemical engine. J. G. Johnson, an experienced fireman was brought from St. Paul, and placed in charge. A half dozen men went into the service of the city, taken from the volunteers. The following year two more wagons and teams were employed. A hook and ladder wagon was also added.

The city now appropriates about \$20,000 a year in maintaining the department. E. E. Baty succeeded Johnson as chief the next year. He has been the chief most of the time ever since. He was away for six months during the Spanish war and B. B. McReynolds was the acting chief. Charles Pearson was elected chief in 1899, but Mr. Baty again assumed the office the following year.

The greatest fire that the volunteers ever fought was when a brick business block burned in the winter of 1885. It stood on the alley on the north side of Pike's Peak avenue, between Tejon and Cascade.

The greatest conflagration that has ever visited Colorado Springs occurred on the first day of October, 1898. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the D. and R. G. freight depot took fire. A fierce gale was blowing at the time. A car partially filled with powder stood on the tracks. It could not be removed and soon exploded. Fire brands were thrown in every direction and carried by the wind. Before the conflagration could be stopped two blocks of business houses on Huerfano street, three lumber yards, two depots, a number of railroad cars and the handsome Antlers hotel had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars. The insurance

companies settled losses amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars.

Assistance was asked from neighboring cities. Special trains brought fire engines and men from Denver and Pueblo. They were here before night came, but the gale died down before they arrived, and the city was saved from what appeared entire destruction. The fire department did all that was possible under the circumstances.

Like most fires in new towns this one seemed to be a great disaster at the time, but it has proved a benefit. A much finer hotel has succeeded the old Antlers, and the burned district has been rebuilt on better lines or turned into a beautiful park.

Following this fire the city council decided to purchase a steam engine. This was purchased for the city by Alderman W. H. McIntyre, chairman of the fire committee, at a cost of about \$5,000. Thus far it has been chiefly ornamental, but it gives property owners and insurance companies a greater feeling of security, and may be called upon to prove its worth at any moment.

The following may not be appropriate in connection with the fire department, but somehow the Antlers fire seems to suggest it. Reference is made to a number of nights when the citizens have been terrorized by high winds. It may be that the residents of the region half a century hence will be free from these storms, and we hope so. The pioneer residents remember one night in the winter of 1874 when a fierce gale seemed about to destroy the town. A fire was raging on Cameron's Cone, destroying the timber. Burning embers were carried the ten miles into the city. Fortunately they destroyed no property, but the people spent a night of anxiety.

In the winter of 1887 the wind blew continuously for three days and kept the people in terror. Plate glass in the store windows was blurred from the pelting gravel. Strange to say there was very little damage. In the Monument valley, at a point about where San Rafael street crosses, an engine and train of cars was overturned by the wind. This is absolutely true and pictures are in existence today showing the scene. The same thing occurred again three years later at the town of Monument.

One afternoon in February, 1890, smoke was seen arising on Cheyenne mountain and it was soon known that the timber was on fire. Before dark a fierce gale started and continued throughout the night. There was very little danger from the fire, but the combination terrorized the people for twelve hours.

Undoubtedly the most dreadful wind storm that ever visited the region since white men came to it occurred on the 26th of November, 1900. It began at noon and raged until after midnight. Wires of all kinds were thrown down and the city was left in darkness. Houses were unroofed and many trees blown down. The instruments at the government signal station registered the wind at 80 miles an hour, but how much harder it was no one knows because the friction burned off the gauge. The people were unable to stir abroad until the next morning. They were amazed to find that the damage had been but slight, and that there were no fatalities. Communication was cut off from surrounding places for some hours, and exaggerated accounts of the storm were sent out to the newspapers.

The government of the United States took possession of the summit of Pike's Peak in 1874 and established a signal station there. A stone building was erected under the direction of General Hazen, and is still standing. A sergeant and two men were employed, with an office in Colorado Springs. The data gathered at the station was not found to be very valuable in the work of the weather bureau, and the station was abandoned in 1888.

An eclipse of the sun was total in this region in 1878, and the government of the United States and Harvard College sent out astronomers to view the phenomena from the summit of the Peak.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Of all problems that have occupied the time and best efforts of the City Councilmen during the thirty years the city has existed, that of securing a sufficient supply of water has been the greatest. The irrigating canal brought plenty of water to the city, and it ran clear and limpid through the streets. For a time the citizens used it freely for all purposes, but it became polluted. Attempts at digging wells were not very successful, and by the year 1876 the people had begun to agitate the question of constructing water works and bringing water from the mountains. The proposition was a simple one, being only a question of money. It met with opposition, and in 1876 was defeated by a vote of the people.

Matt France was elected Mayor in 1878, and the citizens immediately voted to bond the city to secure the money for a system of water works. Bonds to the amount of \$80,000 were issued. They bore 7 per cent. interest, and the first 10,000 were sold at 85 cents on the dollar. The remainder went at 80 cents on the dollar. To-day

bond buyers are willing to pay a premium on Colorado Springs bonds. An eight-inch iron main was laid to Ruxton Creek, above Manitou, and a reservoir constructed on the mesa west of the city. The cost of this work was \$64,000. The pipe was not laid deep enough, and the following winter froze in the ground. It was replaced with ten-inch pipe the next year.

In 1886 another reservoir was built on the mesa at a cost of \$10,000. By the year 1889, however, the citizens had begun to realize the necessity of securing the water rights. At various times since they have purchased all the available rights in the streams along the Fountain Creek. A sixteen-inch main was laid to Ruxton Creek that year (1889) at a cost of \$110,547. The same year a pipe line was laid to Bear Creek that cost \$29,000. The city also secured Lake Moraine about this time. It was a natural body of water, but its capacity was increased by constructing a dam. A ditch, and afterwards a pipe line, were laid to bring the waters of Beaver and Boehmer Creeks, on the other side of the mountain range, into the lake. It is not necessary to go into detail regarding the legal complications that arose. The cost of all this work was very great. The various Council committees were very active for several years, and secured rights in all the creeks in the mountains. Storage reservoirs in the mountains were secured. In 1895 Dams 7 and 8 were built. They have a storage capacity of about 75,000,000 gallons. They are at an elevation of about 11,000 feet. The greatest work in connection with the water works system has been the Strickler tunnel. It takes its name from the man who was Mayor when it was begun in 1896. A few years before the city had purchased land in Fremont County that carried water rights in the Beaver Creek on the other side of the range. This tunnel was designed to bring the water of Beaver Creek to Colorado Springs. It took several years to complete this tunnel, and there were many legal complications. The bore of the tunnel is 4 x 7 feet, and it is 6,500 feet long. The tunnel was completed in November, 1900. The elevation of the tunnel is 11,500 feet.

In the year 1901 the City Council purchased the Seven Lakes at a cost of \$70,000. They have a natural capacity of many millions of gallons of water. They have not yet been made available in the water system, but their great value is in the possibility for the storage of water.

The city's irrigation system is separate. It consists, first, in the El Paso canal, built by the town company. A site for a great dam was secured in 1890 east of the city, and named Prospect Lake. The dam was constructed at a cost of \$15,000. The lake has a capacity of 400,000,000 of gallons. In 1894 two reservoirs were built north of the city, known as Pike View Reservoirs No. 1 and 2. They cost about \$25,000, and have a capacity of about 15,000,000 gallons of water. It has been necessary to construct a number of ditches in making this water available.

Here are some very interesting figures. The water distribution consists of 93 miles of pipe. It varies from 8 to 20 inches in size. It has cost \$500,000 to lay it. The reservoirs have cost \$130,000. The irrigating system, not counting the cost of ditches, has cost the city about \$40,000.

These figures do not take into account the vast sums paid out in securing water rights and litigation. It has been a very good investment, however. The city could sell the water works system for two or three times what it has cost. The annual revenue from the sale of water is about \$100,000 a year. The cost of maintenance is small. The revenue pays interest on bonds and maintenance, and puts a small sum in the sinking fund. By the time that this box is opened the debt should have been paid off.

Before closing this chapter, it should be said that to H. I. Reid is due much of the credit for the construction of the water works system. He was the City Engineer for fifteen years, and designed and carried out most of the work. Edward W. Frost has been the Water Superintendent for most of the time and directed the work.

The water shed surrounding the reservoirs at Lake Moraine was owned by the United States Government. It has now all come into the possession of the city by purchase and grant. In 1890, 6,000 acres came into the possession of the city. During the past year Mayor John R. Robinson went to Washington and purchased 2,181 acres more. This will forever prevent contamination of the water supply.

SEWER SYSTEM.

Dr. William Strickler was elected mayor in 1888, and immediately began the agitation to construct a sewer system. Sewers were greatly needed. H. I. Reid, the city engineer, assisted by E. S. Nettleton, made the plans. Sewer bonds to the amount of \$40,000 were sold. Contracts were let for laying 42,000 feet of sewer pipe

through the principal streets and alleys. The system has been added to from year to year until at the present time there are 40 miles of pipe. The city is well covered. The pipe ranges from 6 inches in size to 21 inches. The total cost of construction to date has been \$196,070. Like the water works the sewers have presented a simple engineering problem, owing to the natural lay of the land. Water will run down hill. The cost of maintenance is very small.

In connection with the above the following interesting statistics regarding city matters are appended: There 112 miles of city streets in Colorado Springs. Twenty thousand feet of stone or cement sidewalks have been laid. There has been no paving on the roads up to date, but it is a project that is frequently agitated.

A steel viaduct was built across the D. and R. G. tracks and the Monument creek at Bijou street in 1891 that cost \$23,375. A similar viaduct was built across the tracks at Huerfano street in 1892 that cost \$57,000. A steel bridge over Monument creek at Huerfano street built in 1901 cost \$18,000. There are bridges over Shook's Run at Costilla street, Boulder street and Platte avenue that have cost about \$10,000.

COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL.

It is impossible in this sketch to give a history of the commercial or social life of the community, and only a few things of a public nature will be touched upon briefly. The stores have done chiefly a retail business, but have always carried large stocks of goods. It has been necessary owing to the distance from commercial centers. There have been very few business failures. At the present time there are a number of wholesale houses building up an outside trade. This is particularly true in the grocery line.

The first banking house was known as "Benedict's Bank." It was located on Cascade avenue above Pike's Peak. This was succeeded by William B. Young & Co.'s bank. This was succeeded by the El Paso Bank, which was conducted as a private banking institution for nearly a quarter of a century by W. S. Jackson, C. H. White and Jas. H. Barlow. In 1900 this institution became a National bank.

The First National Bank was organized in 1874 and is located to-day on the site where it has always done business, excepting during the time that its present quarters were being built. It has been a very strong institution always.

The Exchange National Bank was organized in 1888 and has always occupied its present quarters. The three national banks stand on the corners at Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, with F. E. Robinson's drug store, a pioneer institution, on the northeastern corner.

The banks have always been very liberally managed and have fostered every worthy enterprise. The combined deposits of the three national banks at the present time amount to about ten millions of dollars.

Jas. H. B. McFerran conducted a private bank, the People's bank, for some fifteen years. It was finally merged in the El Paso bank.

Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. conducted a private bank for several years, but in 1901 it was succeeded by the Colorado Springs Trust Company. It has handsome quarters in the Hagerman Building, on the southeastern corner of Kiowa and Tejon streets.

The Colorado Springs Title and Trust Company has handsome quarters in the Mining Exchange Building, built by W. S. Stratton on the southwestern corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues.

The newspapers have always been a great influence in the city. There are two dailies at the present time, each having the Associated Press reports. The Colorado Springs Gazette is issued every morning in the year and the Colorado Telegraph is printed in the evening, with a Sunday morning edition. They are ably edited and typographically are not surpassed by any other papers in the United States.

The Gazette is the pioneer paper of the city. It was started as a weekly in 1872 and was called "The Out West." J. E. Liller was the editor. A year later the name was changed to The Gazette. Benjamin W. Steele became the editor in 1877, and changed it to a daily paper in 1878. The first issue as a daily appeared May 1, 1878. For thirteen years Mr. Steele conducted the paper, and because of his ability and high character made a strong impression on the city. One of his monuments is the fine building in which the paper is now printed. Successors to Mr. Steele have been H. A. Risley, Walter L. Wilder, Wm. A. Platt, Henry Russell Wray, and the present owner and editor, Isaac N. Stevens.

Mr. Steele built up a large job printing establishment in connection with the paper. For many years it has done nearly all the printing and blank book making for the Denver and Rio Grande

Railroad, and for a long period of time it was the principal manufacturing institution of the city. In the year 1897 it was separated from the newspaper plant and is now known as the Out West Printing Company. It is owned by General Palmer and James M. Bolton is the manager. It may be stated of Mr. Bolton that he came to Colorado Springs in 1872, as the printer in charge of the Out West newspaper. He has remained continuously with the printing establishment ever since.

Abe Roberts established "The Mountaineer" as a weekly in 1879. Later the paper became "The Republic," and for a time in 1884 was published as a daily by A. H. Corman and a Mr. Lowe. L. H. Goudy secured the paper in 1886. In 1891 Chas. Sprague started the Evening Telegraph. A year later the two papers were consolidated under the name of the Republic-Telegraph. H. H. Eddy took the paper in 1893 and changed the name to the Evening Telegraph. In 1897 Lewis Gaylord secured control of the paper and later changed the name to the Colorado Telegraph. The plant was sold to a stock company in December, 1901, and at the present time Wm. A. Platt is the editor, David Elliott, associate editor, and S. N. Francis, business manager.

Club life has always been a feature of Colorado Springs. It is a necessity owing to the changing life of the people and the annual influx of strangers. The El Paso Club is the pioneer institution. It was founded in 1877 and during most of the time since Dr. S. E. Solly has been the president. It has a magnificent home at the corner of Tejon street and Platte avenue, that cost about \$75,000.

The Pike's Peak Club has rooms at the corner of Kiowa and Tejon streets, and is a wealthy and prosperous institution.

The Colorado Springs Golf Club has a club house and grounds in the northern portion of the city, above San Rafael street. The Cheyenne Mountain Country Club has a fine club house and ample grounds at Broadmoor.

The Elks Club is an adjunct of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. It is located in the Opera House Building, but will shortly begin the erection of a club house that will cost \$60,000.

The Colorado Springs Opera House stands on the west side of Tejon street, between Pike's Peak avenue and Kiowa street. It was built by Messrs. Howbert, Humphrey and Crowell in 1880. The cost was \$80,000, and in its day it was a very splendid place, far in advance of the needs of the city. S. N. Nye has been the manager of the house since it was first opened. The greatest actors of the

past quarter of a century have played there. Among these have been Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Richard Mansfield, Modjeska, the Davenports, Rhea and such famous platform speakers as Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough and Dwight L. Moody.

The first circus that ever played here came in 1872. It was the John Robinson show, and it is recorded that people came from as far away as New Mexico to see it. The last tent show appeared on August 5, just past. It was the Buffalo Bill Wild West, an unique entertainment, that will probably be historic in a few years. Wm. F. Cody, the old Indian fighter and trapper, who is known as Buffalo Bill, conducts it. It is an exhibition of riding and shooting as practiced by the pioneers of the period of thirty years ago in this Western region.

Although Colorado Springs has a very wide reputation as a health resort, it is a fact that it has but few sanitaria. Glockner Home was founded in 1890, and is situated in the northern portion of the city. It has not been able to meet the demand. The Sisters of St. Francis have a very good hospital on the hill east of the city. The need for sanitaria of the modern type is very great. Dr. Solly and Dr. B. P. Anderson, both pioneers of the city, are working on different lines to secure one or more such institutions in the near future.

Since the year 1896 Colorado Springs has seen an industrial advancement unprecedented in her history. It was well known for many years that there were veins of coal near the bluffs north of the city. As early as 1880 Judge McFerran had a tunnel started there, but the work of development was delayed until 1896 when a miner named Williams began work. J. R. McKinnie, Curtis Bros., Wm. Banning and other capitalists became interested. The deepest shaft in the district to-day is down about 100 feet. The mines are The Carlton and the Danville, operated by the Pike's Peak Coal company; the Curtis and Rapson, operated by Curtis Bros.; The Banning and the Williamsville and Austin Bluffs shafts. From four to five hundred men find employment at the mines during the winter. A thousand tons of coal a day can be mined. It is a lignite coal and is largely sold in this city for heating purposes.

To the west of the city has sprung up a great industry in the treatment of gold ores. These great mills are the natural result of the opening of Cripple Creek. The first of these plants was the Colorado-Philadelphia works, built in 1896 and enlarged several

times since. The promoters were C. L. Tutt, Spencer Penrose and C. M. MacNeill, residents of Colorado Springs. The same men completed the Standard Mill in 1901. These are combined now with the other plants of a like character owned by the United States Reduction company.

The Portland Gold Mining company, with mines in Cripple Creek, has completed a fine mill located on Bear Creek, west of this city, and began treating ore about the first of June. It is the most complete mill in the west. James F. Burns, W. S. Stratton, Irving Howbert and other local men control the mill and mine.

July of the present year also saw the mill of the Telluride Reduction company completed. It is located on the Fountain Creek. The project was financed by eastern capitalists.

All of these mills use a chemical process in treating the ores, and are very successful. The four plants represent a combined investment of nearly two millions of dollars. They have a capacity of treating about a thousand tons of gold ore each day. Employment is given to large numbers of men.

In this connection it may be mentioned that a company is boring three miles northwest of the city in an attempt to find oil or gas. At the Portland mill a well is also being sunk and has reached a very considerable depth. W. P. Epperson bored a well at Colorado City in 1894, and proved that natural gas can be found in the region.

A very popular plan for promoting educational matters, and at the same time enjoy the pleasures of an outing, at the present time, is the Chautauqua. It takes its names from the lake in Northern New York where the first camp was held. John R. Robinson, mayor of the city, is at the head of a movement this year to establish such an institution here. Land has been secured among the red rocks close to the Garden of the Gods. Temporary buildings have been erected, and at the present writing the institution is in its first week of work. If it proves successful, it will become a large factor in attracting many visitors to the place each summer who would otherwise go elsewhere.

The legislature of 1899 cut Cripple Creek out of El Paso county. The entire mining district was put into Teller county, which was created for the purpose. It was a matter that had been agitated for some years, but was strongly opposed by the mine owners and others at Colorado Springs. Excepting around the courts the change has

made very little difference in the business of the city, although it was freely prophesied at the time that it would.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Having briefly touched on so many points in the city's history, it seems fitting that this sketch should close with a review of the municipal life. The formal order incorporating the town of Colorado Springs was made September 2, 1872. It remained a town, governed by a board which selected its chairman, until 1876.

March 16, 1875, the board of trustees considered the advisability of incorporating as a city. It was shown that the town at that time had a population of 3,103, quite enough to enable it becoming a city. March 4, 1876, a special election was held, and by a majority of 143 votes out of the total vote cast, the people decided to reorganize under the general law. On the 16th of the same month, by unanimous vote, the corporate name of the place became "The City of Colorado Springs."

The first mayor of the city was Major William Wagner, the treasurer of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. His death was reported in the past year in New York. Major Wagner served two terms.

The city was divided into four wards, divided by the junction of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues. The first ward was in the northwest square, second ward the northeast square, third ward the southeast square, and fourth ward the southwest square. By 1890 the city had extended west, and a fifth ward was created, which took in all the territory west of Monument creek.

At various times the city has been divided into voting precincts, but until April of the present year it has remained a city of the second class, divided as explained above into five wards.

Municipal affairs have generally been directed with intelligence and honesty. Until very recent years the mayors and councilmen served without pay.

There is much discussion at the present time regarding municipal ownership of public utilities. Colorado Springs has gone into this only to the extent of owning its own waterworks and sewers, although at one time a council committee examined into the advisability of constructing an electric light plant. It was reported on adversely and the plan abandoned. The officials have always taken

an advanced stand in promoting every business proposition that tended to give the public better accommodations.

Messrs. Howbert, Humphrey and Crowell were granted a franchise to lay pipes in the city streets in 1879, and built the first gas works, known as the Colorado Springs Gas and Coke Company. It has been succeeded since by the Colorado Springs Light and Power Company. The mains are laid throughout the city and gas is supplied for both lighting and heating purposes.

W. H. McIntyre, C. H. White and W. S. Jackson organized the El Paso Electric Light Company in 1886, with a very small plant. It grew rapidly. It has been succeeded in the last three years by the Colorado Springs Electric Company, which has a magnificent power house near the coal mines north of the city. Its wires cover the city and also Colorado City, supplying power for all purposes. This company absorbed the People's Company which was organized and granted franchises in 1898.

The Citizen's Light, Heat and Power Company has mains laid in the business section, and supplies steam heat for public buildings. It was organized in 1900.

The Colorado Telephone Company was granted a franchise to operate lines in the city in 1880. Its business has been large, and it has more than a thousand phones in use. The company has a fine building on Kiowa street, and has placed its wires in conduits through the business section. It is now possible to telephone from Colorado Springs to any of the larger towns in the State.

The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies monopolize telegraphing by the Morse system throughout the United States. Both have rights acquired from the City Council of Colorado Springs, and maintain offices here.

The care of the streets and irrigating ditches have always been difficult and costly for Colorado Springs. This is owing to the loose nature of the soil and the heavy storms. A parking system has been adopted on Cascade avenue this year as an experiment. City Engineer Case has also been sent to California to investigate the system of oiling the streets in use there. The streets of this city are lighted at night by about 200 arc electric lights, under a contract with the Colorado Springs Electric Company.

Policing Colorado Springs has never been a very difficult problem because of the character of the citizens. It has taken thirty years to travel from Town Constable to a Chief of Police. Vincent

King is the first Chief of Police under the reorganization. He has under him a captain, a sergeant, two detectives, thirteen patrolmen and two drivers for the patrol wagon. But few persons have ever met death in a criminal way in the city, and crimes of other natures are very infrequent. It is but just to say that the efficiency of the present police organization of the city is in a large measure due to Loren C. Dana, who was the City Marshal from 1888 to 1897, and began the work of putting the system on a metropolitan basis.

Colorado Springs became a city of the first class, under the Colorado State laws, April, 1902—the present year. The law provides that when a place has 15,000 inhabitants it may become a city of the first class, which carries with it certain privileges that are considered desirable. This city has had the required population for some years, but an official census was not taken until 1900. It may be stated here that the United States census for 1900 shows Colorado Springs with but 23,000 people. The census was inaccurate, and there has been a large influx in the two years, so the estimate of 30,000 is not far from correct. It is much larger than that, considering the unincorporated territory that is contiguous to the city.

As a city of the first class the municipality has enlarged powers as to police protection, sanitation, etc. The President of the Council presides over that body; the Mayor has the right of veto of all bills that carry money appropriations, and has the power of appointment of policemen, firemen, etc. In fact, it is reorganized on a basis recognized as metropolitan throughout the country.

Five of the Aldermen who had been elected two years previous withdrew, and this left the city controlled by five Aldermen elected the year before. In May the Council voted to create eight wards in the city instead of five. Three of the Aldermen who had been retired were immediately appointed to fill the offices thus created. A map showing the division of the city into eight wards will undoubtedly go into this box.

The construction of a new city hall appropriate to the needs of a city like Colorado Springs has long been agitated. It took definite shape in 1900. The northwest corner of Kiowa street and Nevada avenue had been owned for twenty years by the First Methodist Church congregation, and a large frame building occupied the site. Alderman W. H. McIntyre, as chairman of the public grounds committee, conducted negotiations and purchased the land from the church. A tract 100 x 190 with its buildings, was purchased for the

sum of \$28,000. W. S. Stratton, who has been referred to previously, owned considerable property in the vicinity, and was desirous of seeing a suitable building erected. He very generously advanced to the city the money needed in this purchase until an appropriation could be made covering the outlay. Later, Mr. Stratton offered to give the city 75 x 190 feet of land adjoining its site if the council would agree to construct a building costing not less than \$100,000. This offer was accepted and steps were immediately taken to sell bonds that would procure money to erect the building.

Plans for this structure have been prepared by T. McLaren and Thomas P. Barber, local architects. The contract for the structure has been let to L. S. Atkinson, a local man for the sum of \$90,000. This has been amended somewhat by a change from clay brick to granite for facing the two outside walls, making their contract about \$110,000. The contract for heating and plumbing has been let to a local firm, Doyle & Schwartz, at \$13,000. It is proposed also to spend from \$8,000 to \$10,000 in furnishing the building. The building committee for 1902 is W. H. McIntyre, Francis Capell and J. C. St. John.

The City Councils of Colorado Springs held their sessions for the first ten years in various halls or public buildings that were rented from time to time. In the year 1881 a city hall was built on the corner of the alley on the west side of Nevada avenue, between Huerfano street and Pike's Peak avenue. It cost \$20,000 and bonds were sold to secure the money. The building is historic, but it long ago proved inadequate. It will be turned over to the uses of the fire department hereafter. At the present time the city officers are occupying a frame building standing on the land acquired for a new city hall, that was built for a parsonage by the Methodist people.

The following table gives the financial standing of the city of Colorado Springs up to July 1, 1902, and shows better than written words facts that may be of interest to the future:

FUNDED DEBTS.....	\$1,242,000 00
Water Works.....	\$1,009,000 00
Sewer Bonds.....	76,000 00
Bridge Bonds.....	39,000 00
City Hall Bonds.....	118,000 00
OUTSTANDING WARRANTS.....	\$47,368 13
General Fund, 1901.....	\$15,943 84
General Fund, 1902.....	31,006 55
Special Fund, 1902.....	417 74

TREASURY CASH BALANCE.....		\$130,606 92
General Fund, 1901.....	\$18,372 97	
Special Funds.....	92,505 96	
Redemption Fund.....	19,727 99	
FLOATING INDEBTEDNESS.....		\$28,577 42
Delinquent Taxes.....		\$162,129 31
Tax Rate, per \$1.....		10.4 Mills
Assessed valuation of all property in the city	\$22,007,730 00	
Estimated actual value of all property.....	25,000,000 00	
Estimated value of Water Works and all property belonging to city	2,000,000 00	



NOTICES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

NOTICES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

MEETINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

RULE 1.—The City Council shall hold its regular meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month. In the months of November, December, January and February it shall meet at 7:00 o'clock P. M.; in the months of March, April, September and October at 7:30 P. M., and in the months of May, June, July and August at 8:00 o'clock P. M.

RULE 2.—The Mayor and three Aldermen may call special meetings of the City Council.

CHAIRMAN.

RULE 3.—The President of the Council shall preside at all meetings of the City Council. In case of the absence of the President, the Aldermen shall choose a Chairman *pro tem.* from among their number.

QUORUM.

RULE 4.—A majority constitutes a quorum to do business at all meetings of the Council; but a minority may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members by a fine not exceeding five dollars.

RULE 5.—At the hour appointed for meeting, the members shall be called to order, the Clerk shall proceed to call the roll, note the absentees, and announce whether a quorum be present. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Council shall then proceed with the business before them, which shall be conducted in the following order:

First—Reading, correcting and approving the minutes of the last preceding meeting.

Second—Receiving petitions, memorials, remonstrances and other communications.

Third—Reports of committees may be made and considered; first, from standing committees; and next, from special committees.

Fourth—Reports of officers.

Fifth—Ordinances may be introduced, and ordinances introduced at a previous meeting may be put on their passage.

Sixth—Accounts may be introduced and acted upon.

Seventh—Miscellaneous business.

AYES AND NOES.

RULE 6.—Every member present shall, when a question is stated from the Chair, vote thereon, unless excused by the Council. The ayes and noes may be called for by any member, in which case the names of the members, with their votes, shall be recorded on the minutes.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

RULE 7.—Council appointments to office shall be by ballot, and a majority of the Council shall be necessary to a choice.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

RULE 8.—Special committees shall be appointed by the presiding officer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

RULE 9.—The standing committees of the Council shall be annually appointed, and shall consist of three members each, and shall be as follows: First, Finance; second, Water; third, Public Grounds and Buildings; fourth, Streets; fifth, Fire; sixth, Police; seventh, Sewers and Ordinances; eighth, Cemetery and Printing.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

RULE 10.—The Chief of Police shall serve all notices of special meetings and attend the meetings of the Council.

CITY CLERK.

RULE 11.—The City Clerk shall have charge of the Council room, and shall attend the meetings of the Council.

RULE 12.—The foregoing rules and order of business shall be strictly adhered to by the Council, and shall be amended or suspended only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

RULE 13.—Roberts' rules shall govern all questions not determined by the foregoing rules.

CITY AUDITOR.

Phone 10. No. 214 E. Kiowa Street.

PAY DAYS.

Employés—First Thursday after the first Monday of each month.

Merchants—First Thursday after the third Monday of each month.

Please call on the regular pay day for your warrant at the office of the City Auditor.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

Persons having bills against the city are requested to present them on or before the 5th of the month.

Charges against the different departments must be made on separate bills.

Please render bills in detail, attaching thereto the Purchasing Agent's order covering the same.

Forward all bills against the city direct to the City Auditor.

CITY CLERK.

Phone 10. No. 214 E. Kiowa Street.

City Records:

City Ordinances.

Deeds for Cemetery Lots Issued and Recorded.

Burial Permits Issued.

All City Licenses Issued, except Water and Dairy.

Births Recorded.

Deaths Recorded.

Communications and Petitions to the City Council Filed.

Plats and Maps of City Additions on File.

CITY TREASURER AND PURCHASING AGENT.

Phone 18. No. 214 E. Kiowa Street.

Moneys Received for:

Care of Cemetery Lots.

Digging of Graves.

Sale of Lots.

Business Licenses.

Dog Licenses.

Badges.

Water Meters.

Miscellaneous Accounts, except Water Rentals.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Phone 300. Rooms 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 214 East Kiowa Street.

HOUSE NUMBERS.

Official numbers for houses furnished without charge.

FEES FOR SURVEY OF LOTS STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For surveying each lot over 25 feet front and not over 50 feet front, \$4.00; for surveying each additional lot of the above dimensions, and owned by the same persons, \$2.00; for surveying each lot not over 25 feet front, \$3.50; for surveying each additional lot of the last named dimensions, and belonging to the same person, \$1.50; for furnishing street grades for each lot not exceeding 50 feet front, \$3.00; for furnishing street grades over 50 feet front and not over 100 feet front, \$4.00; and for each additional foot front, 2 cents per lineal foot.

CEMENT TESTING LABORATORY, ROOM 9.

Charges for custom work may be ascertained at the office.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Phone 778. City Hall, 18 S. Nevada Avenue.

WATER RENTS.

Flat rates payable June 1st and December 1st; meter rates payable monthly.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Phone 156.

All vaccinations, vaccination certificates and examinations of city patients at 214 East Kiowa; hours 3:30 to 4:30 p. m.

City Dispensary for City Patients, 214 East Kiowa; hours 3:30 to 4:30.

All permits issued from 38 Bank Block, and all contagious diseases should be reported to 38 Bank Block, Phone 156.

Sanitary complaints may be made over Phone 156.

Garbage complaints over Phone W-15-b and Phone 27.

Milk licenses, complaints as to food stuff, etc., may be made at Room 7, 214 East Kiowa.

Bacteriological or chemical examinations made at Room 7, 214 East Kiowa.

Weights and measures sealed at Room 7, 214 East Kiowa.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Phone 241.

For names and location of Streets and Avenues, see page 169.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Phone 27.

CITY AMBULANCE.

Within city limits, each person, \$3.00; charity cases, free.

The ambulance is under the control of the Chief of Police, and will not be used in cases of contagious diseases or respond to calls outside of the city.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Phone 35.

HOW TO TURN IN AN ALARM.

Break glass in small frame in front door of box to get key, open box, pull down the hook inside once and let go. Remain at the box until the Fire Department arrives.

Always turn in an alarm from the box nearest the fire.

Three taps on fire bell—*Fire*.

One tap—*Fire out*.

All sprinkling must cease upon an alarm of fire.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.

12. Bijou and Cascade.
13. Boulder and Tejon.
14. Willamette, between Tejon and Cascade.
15. Cache la Poudre and Tejon.
16. Uintah and Tejon.
17. Columbia and Cascade.
18. Caramillo and Tejon.
19. Tejon and Washington.
112. Audley Place and Earls Court.
21. Kiowa and Wahsatch.
22. Monument and Nevada.
23. Kiowa and Prospect.
24. Cheyenne and Boulder.
25. Platte and Oak.
26. El Paso and Boulder.
27. Willamette and Oak.

28. Cache la Poudre and Wahsatch.
29. Yampa, between Nevada and Weber.
212. Platte and Institute.
213. Willamette and Institute.
214. El Paso and Cache la Poudre.
31. Huerfano and Oak.
32. Cucharras, between Weber and Wahsatch.
34. Costilla and Wahsatch.
35. Cimarron and El Paso.
36. Weber and Moreno.
37. Nevada and Fountain.
38. Royer and Fountain.
41. Pike's Peak and Tejon.
42. Huerfano and Cascade.
43. Cucharras and Tejon.
44. Vermijo and Cascade.
45. Cimarron and Tejon.
46. Rio Grande and Sierra Madre.
47. Las Animas and Cascade.
48. Cucharras and Conejos.
49. Mill and Tejon.
51. Colorado avenue and Eaton.
52. Third street and Washington.
53. Sixth street and Colorado avenue.
54. Ninth street and Washington.
55. Kiowa and Chestnut.
56. Agua and Walnut street.
57. Sherman and Spruce.
58. Spruce and Mesa road.
59. Walnut and San Rafael.

POPULATION AND AREA.

Population (estimated).....	30,000
Area in square miles.....	9
Sidewalks, miles.....	7.3
Streets, miles.....	112
Streets, width, feet.....	100
Avenues, width, feet.....	140
Sewer system, miles.....	43

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, VALUATIONS.

City Hall.....	\$200,000
Court House.....	350,000
Federal Building (appropriated).....	135,000
Y. M. C. A.....	100,000
High School.....	125,000
Public Schools (14).....	550,000
Colorado College and Cutler Acad'y (15 bldgs. and campus)	1,450,000
Mining Exchange.....	350,000
Antlers Hotel.....	750,000
National Printers Home (inmates 120).....	200,000
State Deaf and Blind Inst. (inmates 160).....	225,000
El Paso Club House.....	70,000
Elks Club House.....	75,000
Pike's Peak Club House.....	30,000
Hospitals (2).....	100,000

PUBLIC PARKS, ACREAGE.

Austin Bluffs.....	692.
Cheyenne.....	640.
Prospect Lake.....	91.
Stratton's.....	60.89
Roswell	26.04
Antlers.....	12.32
Boulevard.....	10.27
Willow	9.
Dorchester	6.40
Alamo.....	3.67
Acacia	3.67
Evergreen Cemetery.....	125.

WATER WORKS.

Valuation (estimated).....	\$3,000,000
Supply, 24 hours, gallons.....	15,000,000
Available, gallons.....	1,146,418,000
Irrigating, storage, gallons.....	458,000,000
Mains, miles.....	105
Hydrants, fire.....	292
Taps, new 1901.....	1,000

BANKS.

First National,	{ Capitalization.....	\$400,000 00
Exchange National,		Deposits, July 16, 1902.. 8,297,970 78
El Paso County National,		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Colorado Springs Trust Co.	{ Capitalization.....	\$500,000
Colorado Title and Trust Co.		Deposits, July 16, 1902... 905,370

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hotels, number.....	12
Churches,	35
Opera Houses,	2
Boulevards,	4
Speedway,	1
Public Schools, attendance, census.....	7,819
" " instructors.....	140
Colorado College, attendance.....	500
" " instructors.....	36
Chautauqua, summer school, instructors.....	20
" " acreage.....	130
" " capitalization	\$100,000
Public Library, volumes.....	11,000
High and Graded Schools Library, volumes	10,000
College Library, volumes	26,000
Gas mains, miles.....	30
Gas meters, number.....	2,000
Gas output	60,000,000
Electric street lights, number	225
Electric wires, miles.....	125
Telephone system, number telephones.....	1,700
Postoffice, delivery.....	35,000
Railroad trains per diem, passenger.....	33 in and 33 out
" " " freight.....	65 in and 65 out
Electric Railway, miles of track	45
" " lbs. to yd.....	65
" " number cars.....	71
" " new cars, horse power.....	112
U. S. Reduction and Refining Co., ore treated, per day ..	800
" " " " pay roll, per annum..	\$350,000

ELEVATIONS

Above Sea Level, En Route Colorado Springs to Summit Pike's Peak.

	Feet.
Colorado Springs (New City Hall)	6,032.82
Manitou	6,629.00
Minnehaha	8,400.00
Half-Way House	8,913.00
Mountain View	9,705.00
Timber Line	11,578.00
Windy Point	12,233.00
Saddle House	12,502.00
Pike's Peak (Summit)	14,147.00

DISTANCES

	From Colorado Springs.	Miles.
Colorado Springs		
Manitou		6.00
Minnehaha		7.84

	<i>Miles.</i>
Half-Way House.....	8.63
Mountain View.....	10.04
Timber Line.....	12.03
Windy Point.....	12.65
Saddle House.....	13.13
Pike's Peak (Summit).....	14.90

INDUSTRIAL.

Abstracts of Title	2
Academies.....	3
Accountants.....	6
Agricultural Implements.....	6
Architects	9
Architectural Iron	1
Art Needlework.....	3
Art Stores.....	4
Artists	13
Assayers.....	2
Attorneys at Law	100
Attorneys—Land and Patent.....	2
Auctioneers—Public.....	2
Automobile Repairing.....	3
Bakeries.....	8
Bankers and Brokers.....	18
Barber Shops.....	24
Baths—Plain and Turkish.....	6
Belting and Pulleys.....	1
Bicycles and Sundries.....	18
Bill Posting.....	1
Billiards and Pool.....	8
Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing.....	22
Blank Book Manufacturers.....	1
Blue Prints.....	2
Boarding Houses.....	52
Boiler Makers and Repairing.....	2
Book Binding and Ruling.....	5
Books and Stationery.....	8
Boots and Shoes.....	14
Bottlers.....	2
Bowling Alleys.....	2

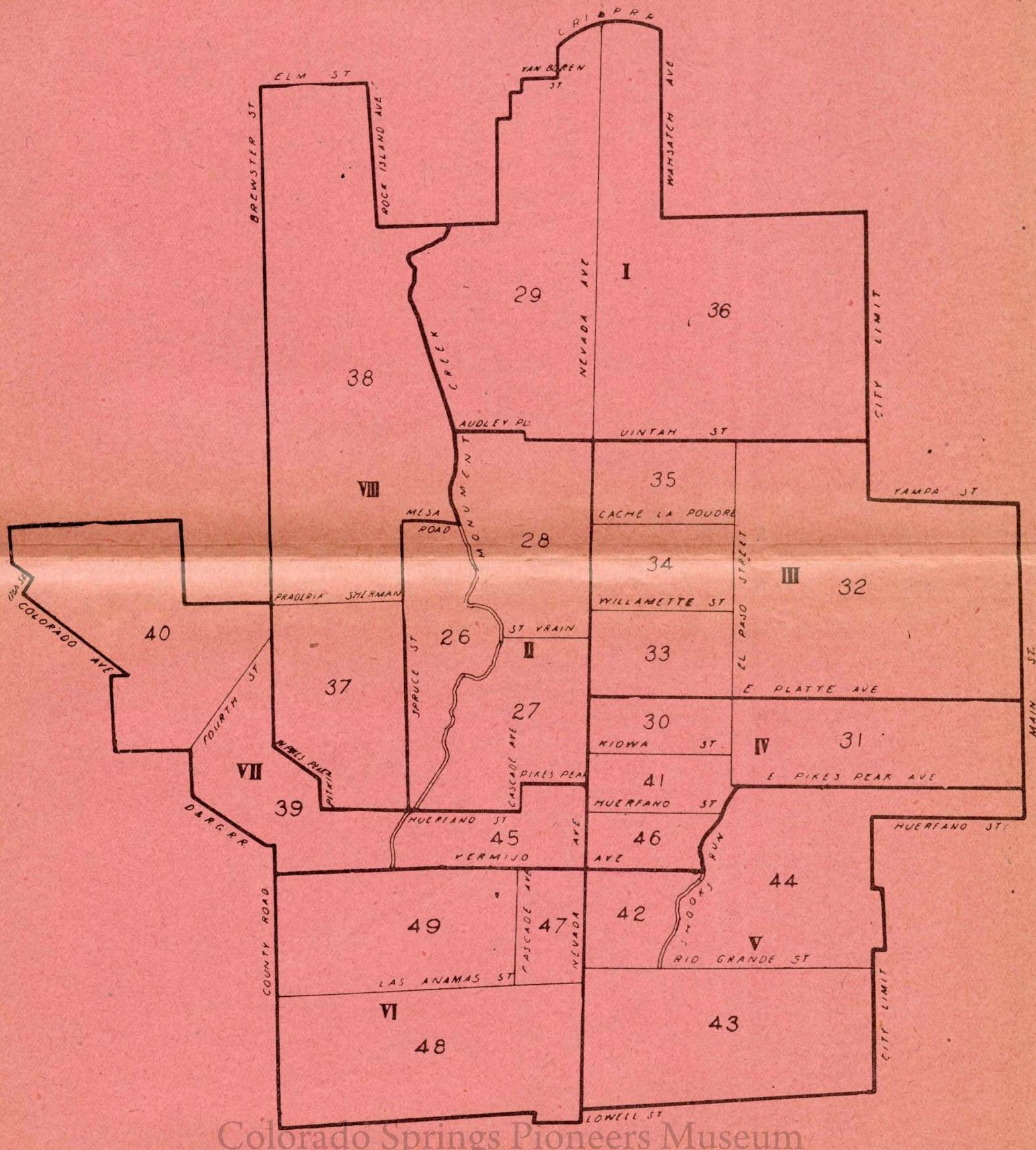
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